

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 8.5
Belgium 14.5
Denmark 13.5
France 1.5
Germany 1.5
Greece 1.5
Italy 1.5
Japan 1.5
Netherlands 1.5
Norway 1.5
Portugal 1.5
Spain 1.5
Sweden 1.5
Switzerland 1.5
Turkey 1.5
U.S. Military 1.5
Yugoslavia 1.5

Established 1887

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1973

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. 65-75. Mon. 65-75. Tues. 65-75.
Wed. 65-75. Thurs. 65-75. Fri. 65-75.
Sat. 65-75. Sun. 65-75. Mon. 65-75.
Tues. 65-75. Wed. 65-75. Thurs. 65-75.
Fri. 65-75. Sat. 65-75. Sun. 65-75.



Tupolev (center, dark suit), a chief designer of the Tu-144, directing French flight recorder tape sought in crash of the Soviet plane amid ruins of a wrecked home.

Flight-Recorder Tape Sought viet Tu-144 Crash Still a Mystery

IS, June 4 (AP).—Mystery surrounded the crash yesterday of the Soviet Tu-144 jetliner as teams searched today for the flight recorder tape, which explains the disaster. The four-engine Tu-144 can fly at 1,550 miles an hour but was at subsonic speed for its prestige demonstration on the last day of the Paris air show. The plane was on a demonstration flight at Gossainville, near Paris, when it crashed. The plane was on a demonstration flight at Gossainville, near Paris, when it crashed. The plane was on a demonstration flight at Gossainville, near Paris, when it crashed.

Greece Changing Constitution To Seal Ouster of Monarchy

ATHENS, June 4 (Reuters).—Greece's army-backed government today undertook procedures to draft constitutional changes to seal the abolition of the monarchy. A committee of constitutional experts and cabinet ministers began studying constitutions of other countries, especially those of the United States and France, on which to base the principles of Greece's presidential parliamentary republic, declared last Friday. The cabinet will hold 11 meetings this month to approve the changes which will be published in the Greek press early next month. The Greek people will then be asked to decide in a referendum July 29 whether they approve of the changes, an authoritative source said here today.

holic Group Seeks Talks th IRA Wing on Cease-Fire

AST, June 4 (Reuters).—A Catholic group today made a move for a meeting with the IRA wing of the Irish Army to discuss the end of its campaign of violence. The group, called the "Catholic Citizens' Defence Committee," is based in Belfast. It is a group of Catholics who are concerned about the violence in Northern Ireland. They are seeking a meeting with the IRA to discuss a possible cease-fire. The IRA has been active in Belfast, and the group is concerned about the safety of Catholics in the area. They are seeking a meeting with the IRA to discuss a possible cease-fire.

Nixon-Dean Watergate Talks Are Admitted by White House

Cox Rebuffed On Bid to Halt TV Hearings

By Anthony Ripley
WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).—Archibald Cox, the special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation, asked the select Senate committee today for a delay of one to three months in its hearings in the matter. He called the case "enormously complex" and said there was a "grave danger" that the guilty might go unpunished and the full facts be lost if the public hearings continued. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., the committee chairman, quickly rejected the request. "For all practical intentions and purposes," Sen. Ervin said in a 300-word statement, "such a postponement would put the committee out of business." He said it would only further delay a case that already has been under investigation for almost a year.



THE MAIN ATTRACTION—President Nixon shaking hands with a crowd of well-wishers after his helicopter landed on the Ellipse in Washington, D.C., on Sunday. He had just returned to the capital after a weekend stay at Camp David, his Maryland retreat.

Official Logs Are Barred To Probers

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The White House acknowledged today that President Nixon conferred this year with John W. Dean 3d about the Watergate scandal but said logs detailing the time and place of such sessions would not be provided to Justice Department or senatorial investigators. Reports published during the weekend said Mr. Dean, dismissed as White House counsel April 30, has told prosecutors and Senate investigators that he had at least 35 meetings with Mr. Nixon earlier this year. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, who earlier had denounced the published reports in a formal statement, said in response to a question that "obviously there were topics of interest this year that would have involved office of counsel."

Not a National Security Matter CIA Memos Call Bugging Political

By Seymour M. Hersh
WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).—The FBI, the CIA and high White House officials viewed the investigation in the weeks after the Watergate bugging in June, 1972, as a potential political bombshell and not as a legitimate matter of national security, according to a series of high-level CIA memorandums. The memorandums were submitted last month to a Senate subcommittee by Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the CIA, and James B. Schlesinger, director of Central Intelligence. According to the documents, President Nixon's top White House aides repeatedly warned that the on-going FBI investigation into the Watergate episode could lead to high political figures. The President, without fully explaining the circumstances, said in his statement that "elements of the early post-Watergate reports led me to suspect, incorrectly, that the CIA had been involved." He added that he had requested his two chief aides, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, "to insure that the FBI would not carry its investigation into areas that might compromise these covert national security areas or those of the CIA."

Dollar Falls; Gold Hits \$123

LONDON, June 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar recorded its steepest decline of the year today while the price of gold soared to more than \$123 an ounce. Many dealers cited the Watergate scandal for the sharp moves on the foreign exchange and bullion markets. Meanwhile, prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to fall and the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 853.91—its lowest point since the end of 1971. Details on Page 7.

U.S. Station Doubles Price Of Gasoline, Finds Buyers

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (AP).—At 85.9 cents a gallon for regular and 90.9 cents for premium, service-station operator Ken Yano still finds people willing to buy his dwindling gas supply. The normal price here for regular gas is 38.9, and for super 40.9. "One guy took 20 gallons," Mr. Yano said Saturday after his supplies had fallen to 200 gallons. "I asked if he'd seen the sign. He said, 'That's OK, I need the gas.'"



FULFILLING A PLEDGE—Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson at commencement ceremonies at University of Virginia.

Son-in-Law Among Those to Get Degrees From Mrs. L.B. Johnson

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 4 (AP).—Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson delivered the commencement address at the University of Virginia to a class that included son-in-law Charles S. Robb. When Mrs. Johnson presented degrees to the law school graduates, she exclaimed, "Oh boy!" when Mr. Robb stepped forward. She gave him a kiss rather than the customary handshake. Mr. Robb's wife, the elder Johnson daughter, Lynda Bird Robb, sat a short distance away during the ceremony yesterday. The late President Johnson had been invited to make the commencement address. "We were hoping to be all together here for a joyful family time," Mrs. Johnson said. But a "winter of sorrow intervened in our home and in our hearts."

Claiming Fraud by Campaign Aides

Some Nixon Donors Seek Refunds

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—Disillusioned contributors to President Nixon's \$50-million re-election campaign fund are complaining that they were misled or betrayed by Mr. Nixon's fund raisers and that they should be repaid for their political crimes. Some are demanding—and receiving—their money back.

One contributor has filed a

class-action lawsuit in U.S. District Court here on behalf of all contributors, who numbered more than one million. The suit demands redistribution to the contributors of the remaining money in the campaign treasury, which has a surplus of \$4 million to \$5 million.

Meanwhile, a few small refunds—no more than "about a dozen"—have been made, according to De Van L. Shumway, a spokesman

at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Mr. Shumway said that the committee's policy has been to return contributions on request. Most of those returned have been \$25 or \$50 gifts, he said.

In addition—for other reasons—the Republicans have returned since last March at least four major contributions totaling about \$950,000. The donors' notoriety through criminal indictments or civil charges against them, cases involving financial irregularities, had proved a political embarrassment.

A Lifelong Republican

The class-action refund suit was filed May 25 by Matthew E. Dulsen, 73, a lifelong Republican contributor and two-time voter for Mr. Nixon. It is directed against the re-election committee and the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President and 11 former and present officials of the committees.

Mr. Dulsen, a retired man who is the former owner of the Linsen Service Co. of St. Louis, is a Roman Catholic and has told friends, in referring to the Watergate scandal, that he "could not be more outraged if the archbishop opened a saloon."

Although he gave less than \$100 to the 1972 campaign, Mr. Dulsen, through his lawyers, is asking District Judge June L. Green, an appointee of President Lyndon Johnson, to do the following:

● Levy a total of \$1 million in exemplary or personal punitive damages against 11 leaders of the Nixon campaign, for misconduct.

The 11 include John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general and first campaign chairman, who resigned after the Watergate burglary, and Maurice H. Stans, the finance committee's former chairman, who was indicted in March with Mr. Mitchell in the case of Robert L. Vesco, a GOP contributor who has been a defendant in a government fraud investigation.

The others named are Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer in Los Angeles and a top solicitor of concealed Watergate funds; Clark MacGregor, who succeeded Mr. Mitchell as Nixon campaign chairman; Job Stuart Magruder, his former deputy; Hugh W. Sloan Jr., Mr. Stans' finance committee treasurer; G. Gordon Liddy, the former counsel to the re-election committee and a convicted Watergate conspirator; and four lesser Nixon campaign aides, Herbert L. Porter, Fred V. Malek, Frederick C. Latus and Robert Odle Jr.

● Force the named officials to give the court a full, public accounting of all their "illegal" disbursements of Nixon campaign funds, to be followed by a court-ordered personal repayment by them to the committees of "all sums of money wrongfully and illegally misappropriated" for espionage, sabotage, wiretapping and any activities beyond the scope of the lawful political campaign that they "fraudulently" advertised to Nixon contributors.

● Offer to return to all Nixon donors whose names appear in the committee's confidential records a pro-rated share of the funds that the named defendants are charged with obtaining by "fraudulently and deliberately misleading and tricking" Republican donors through "appeals designed and calculated to instill confidence and patriotism."

● Preserve the refund kitty by enjoining the Nixon committees' lawyers from settling out of court the \$84-million damage suit filed by the Democratic National Committee as a result of the break-in at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex on June 17, 1972.

A Nixon campaign spokesman declined to comment on the suit and said that there would be no reaction until Republican lawyers filed a formal reply in court next month.

Mr. Dulsen's suit says that since Mr. Nixon is constitutionally barred from running again for President, he now has no need of campaign funds.

learned about plans for such an operation from former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who told them the idea was part of a vast intelligence-gathering scheme proposed by Liddy.

Quoting a summary of Mr. Mitchell's interview with the committee staff, Mr. Anderson said Mr. Mitchell claimed to be "horrified by the magnitude and the budget" of Liddy's plans and told him "to take his charts and burn them."

James W. McCord Jr., another Watergate burglar, has testified that Liddy told him the charts cost \$7,000 to produce and that Liddy was hesitant to destroy them after briefing Mr. Mitchell and other campaign chiefs on his plans.

Senate investigators say they have been unable to locate the charts and fear that Liddy finally destroyed them.

● Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., introduced legislation today intended to subject all CIA operations to congressional approval. The bill would prohibit the CIA from involvement in any illegal activity in the United States.

"The chilling message of the 'Watergate' Sen. Proxmire said, is the possibility that the agencies created to guarantee national security could be used to subvert it."

Mr. Cox pointed out that the committee already had forced an independent investigation of the Watergate affair and events surrounding the 1972 presidential elections. Now, he argued, he needs time to fully develop the case.

"I realize that this is a very trying request to put to the select committee because granting it might give rise to unwarranted charges that the committee was delayed or diverted in bringing out the truth," Mr. Cox wrote.

"It is an even more difficult request for me to make because there will be false charges that I am attempting to cover up the truth."

"Only the conviction that the above points have critical importance induces me to write this letter."

At a news conference today and in his letter, Mr. Cox stated that the investigation of Watergate was "not undertaken with adequate resources, material and numbers of people."

Other Developments

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—In other Watergate developments:

● Democratic National Chairman Robert F. Kennedy confirmed an Associated Press report that his Dallas home was broken into and ransacked three weeks after the Watergate break-in last year. Nothing was stolen, he said, but he believes the burglars were searching for party financial records.

Mr. Strauss was party treasurer at the time and Watergate burglar Bernard L. Barker has testified that his men were looking for Democratic financial records when they were caught inside party headquarters at the Watergate complex last June 17. Barker said they found none.

● Columnist Jack Anderson reported today that call girls were recruited "to wheedle political secrets" from Democrats at their Miami Beach convention last year. But investigators "have been unable to determine whether they were actually used," Mr. Anderson wrote.

He said Senate investigators

Ervin Rejects Cox's Request To Postpone TV Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

further development of the investigation will increase the risk that major guilty parties will go unpunished. Quite possibly, all will be free."

● "Both the Senate committee and the special prosecutor should preserve, for the present, freedom to bring out at one time and in a comprehensive presentation all the facts concerning the President of the United States."

● "Even the most careful public hearing may injure the innocent."

Sen. Ervin stressed the need to bring before the American public "as speedily as possible" the entire story of Watergate and of any involvement in it by top officials of the government.

He said Watergate has cast a "dark cloud" over the country and that "government has come to a virtual standstill" because of it.

"The people of this land are entitled to know the truth without further delay and are entitled to have their government resume its operations in a manner to promote their interest," the senator said.

He also argued that a delay now would bring even further delays after indictments were handed down by the grand jury and the figures involved awaited their trials.

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MODEL-BOAT ENTHUSIAST—This proud builder steadies his radio-controlled model "Blenhose" on a pond in London's Kensington Gardens before model boat contest.

Not a National Security Matter

CIA Memos Call Bugging Case a Political Act

(Continued from Page 1)

had told Mr. Gray by telephone the day before that the CIA had nothing to do with the manipulation or handling of cash inside Mexico. Gen. Walters quoted Mr. Helms as saying "none of the suspects [in the Watergate break-in] were working for the CIA in the last two years."

Gen. Walters further quoted Mr. Helms as saying that "he had told Gray that none of his investigations was touching any covert projects of the agency, current or on-going." Mr. Helms then replied, according to the Walters memorandum, that the general "could tell Gray that I had talked to the White House and suggested that the investigation not be pushed further."

The White House refused to amplify President Nixon's May 22 statement.

In statements issued after appearances before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee, both

Mr. Helms and Mr. Ehrlichman have denied accusations that they acted improperly. The former White House aide suggested that any wrongdoing had been initiated by Mr. Dean.

Without mentioning the disclaimer of any CIA involvement that was provided by Mr. Helms last June, Mr. Helms declared in a statement issued Thursday that the White House request for a review of the FBI investigation "was done with no intent or desire to impede or cover up any aspect of the Watergate investigation itself." Any such activities, he said, were undertaken without his knowledge.

Mr. Ehrlichman, in his statement, quoted Gen. Walters as saying he was unable to provide assurances to the White House about the possible infringement on CIA activities that would result from an extensive FBI inquiry into the Mexican money trafficking. Mr. Ehrlichman also quoted Mr. Nixon as declaring in July, 1972, after receiving further assurances that no CIA activities would be compromised, that he still "feared" the harmful effects of the FBI investigation.

The Walters memorandums provided a strikingly different image of these first meetings in late June about the on-going FBI investigation. The general quoted Mr. Helms as saying on June 28 that the "whole affair was getting embarrassing and it was the President's wish that Gen. Walters call on the acting director [of the FBI] and suggest to him that since the fire [Watergate] suit had been arrested, this should be sufficient and that it was not advantageous to have the inquiry pushed."

Gen. Walters quoted Mr. Gray as declaring in a subsequent meeting on the same day that "this was a most awkward matter to come up during an election year and he would see what he could do."

Accused Were 'Wobbling'

Three days later, according to the general's memorandums, he met privately with Mr. Dean—after first getting approval from Mr. Ehrlichman—and was told by Mr. Dean that "some of the accused were getting scared and 'wobbling'."

At another meeting on June 28, Mr. Dean was quoted by Gen. Walters as declaring that "the problem was how to stop the FBI investigation beyond the five suspects." Dean then asked hopefully, whether "I could do anything or had any suggestions."

The general's reply, as he candidly wrote in his memorandum, was "that the affair already had a strong Cuban flavor" and that the Cubans had "a plausible motive for attempting this anti-technician job which any skilled technician would deplore. This might be costly but it would be plausible."

The Walters memorandums made little mention of President Nixon. In a brief introductory message, apparently written prior to submitting the documents on May 18 to the Senate subcommittee, Gen. Walters specifically retracted a statement made in an earlier memo which quoted Mr. Helms as declaring that "it was the President's wish" in instructing him to ask the FBI to halt or delay its Mexican money investigation.

Gen. Walters, who served as Mr. Nixon's military aide during the 1960s, told the senators that "I did not believe the President knew" of the extensive cover-up being committed in his name.

This theme—that the President should be protected from his top aides—again emerged during Gen. Walters' descriptions of one of his meetings with Mr. Gray, a former Navy officer who also had served Mr. Nixon years ago.

At one point, the general quoted the FBI official as saying that "He did not see why he and I should jeopardize the integrity of our organizations to protect some mid-level White House figures who had acted imprudently. He was prepared to let this go to Ehrlichman, to Helms, or to [former Attorney General John N.] Mitchell, for that matter. He felt it important that the President should be protected from his would-be protectors," the memorandum said.

The California Institute of Technology Jet Propulsion Laboratory here will receive the earth-moon pictures several days later when the spacecraft is about 250,000 miles from earth.

Nixon-Dean Watergate Talks Are Admitted by White House

(Continued from Page 1)

might have evidence to refute any claim by Mr. Dean that he had repeated meetings with Mr. Nixon on Watergate.

Mr. Warren said he was "not going to discuss what may become evidence from this podium."

Asked how the logs could possibly become evidence, Mr. Warren declined to speculate.

Mr. Warren said, in reply to a still another question, that Mr. Dean, "of course, was acting as counsel to the President" and there was an "attorney-client relationship between them."

Mr. Warren would not say whether Mr. Nixon was, among those he consulted before issuing a statement Saturday that denounced allegations of frequent Nixon-Dean discussions of Watergate.

The earlier White House statement had called stories in The Washington Post and The New York Times "part of a careful, coordinated strategy by an individual or individuals determined to prosecute a case against the President in the press, using innuendo, distortion of fact and outright falsehood."

The statement added that "this manipulation of the press involves an unprecedented assault on judicial and administrative due process." Its objective, stated in the simplest terms, is to destroy the President. We categorically

denied the assertions and implications of this story."

Asked if Mr. Nixon planned to hold a news conference soon at which he could be questioned about Watergate, Mr. Warren said that the President has considered holding a press conference or discussing the matter in some other form but that nothing has been decided.

Asked what other form Mr. Nixon might consider appropriate, Mr. Warren said, "We'll let you know as they come along."

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More Victims in Tu-144 C Than in Earlier Show Inci

PARIS, June 4 (UPI).—The crash of the Soviet Tupolev-144, the world's first supersonic airliner, claimed more victims than any of the six previous accidents that have occurred in the history of the Paris International Air Show.

The biennial show, the world's largest and oldest, opened in 1953. All of the accidents have occurred in the last 12 years. June 6, 1961, an American B-58 crashed near the air show, at Le Bourget Airport, just after it had flown the Atlantic Ocean in three hours 19 minutes 41 seconds, almost beating the world's record. The three stricken aboard were killed.

June 16, 1962, a prototype of the British Hawker P-1127 crashed on landing. Its pilot walked away without a scratch.

June 15, 1963, an American B-58 Hustler crashed in the same fashion as the Tupolev-144 and near the same town of Gossauville. The three-man crew was killed.

June 4, 1967, a French Fouga Magister crashed on landing exploding near the spectators' grandstands. The pilot was killed.

Small Helicopter

June 4, 1967, during the same show, a small U.S. helicopter crashed near the landing strip, killing the pilot.

June 8, 1968, an Italian Fiat G-91 fighter missed the landing strip and plowed into a parking lot filled with automobiles and motorcycles. Five spectators and the pilot were killed.

Of other air shows, the most fatalities have been recorded at Farnborough in Britain.

Sept. 7, 1952, a British De Havilland Super DC-10 disintegrated in the air and the debris fell on the spectators. Twenty-seven spectators were killed plus

Soviet Crew Life

TOKYO, June 4

Japan Air Lines said it will carry out more emergency flights to decide whether to fly to Anglo-French Concorde.

In a statement Friday, the airline said it believed more accidents would occur on the safety of the Concorde.

The airline has three Concorde and one side by the end of whether to turn this order.

MOSCOW, June 4

Tass today identified crew members aboard jetliner that crashed said the Soviet gave it a green light to fly.

It named the crew, to pilot Kozlov, as an Alexandrov, navigator Bashenov, engineer Benderov and Boris and flight engineer Dralin.

Airport Is Closed In Frankfurt Night Over

FRANKFURT, Jun

Federal officials ordered airport closed to flights tonight because stoppages by flight co airport spokesman an

"Because of lack of airport traffic will be at 22:30 local time," man said. "The su expected to be little local time Tuesday."

The Federal Office Security ordered the closure of West German airport after "too m controllers on the 7 called in sick, making possible," the spokesman said.

A total of 102 flights tures and 51 arrivals closed today by 4 p.m. because of the flight work stoppage.

Airport officials said night closure would cation of 30 to 35 air to 25 departures—six them international flights

Concorde C A 'Safe' Air

LONDON, June 4

Anglo-French supersonic Concorde is a "safe" will take to the w on schedule in 1974 co-builders of the day.

The British Aircraft parently troubled by expressed here that the Concorde's Russian Tu-144, at the Paris yesterday could afford future, declared.

WAVE have at this a solely no evidence, concern about the 12 of Concorde. It is the airliner in history and unique in its reliability program so far."

Special Romania Tariffs

In another development, Romania today granted special tariff advantages in trade with the Common Market, sources said.

The foreign ministers approved Romania's application for generalized preferential treatment, the sources said. Details remained to be worked out.

Two other Communist nations, Yugoslavia and Cuba, already enjoy preferential status.

The sources said the Ministerial Council also promised Turkey and Malta that they, too, would be given the trade advantage.

The ministers also agreed to offer a flexible system on imports of all products from five Mediterranean nations, and the ministers agreed to invite 44 former European colonies, mostly in Africa, to open talks next month on association status with the Common Market permitting trade breaks for them.

On the oil question, the council proposed setting a flexible ceiling rather than a rigid quota on Common Market imports of refined oil products from Israel, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Spain.

2 Executed in Iran

TEHRAN, June 4 (UPI).—A firing squad today executed two "self-confessed saboteur-spies," a government communist said.

(Yesterday's roundup: U. at 1700 GMT, others at 12

AT LONDON AIRPORT Sheraton just opened a great international hotel right at London Airport.

Special economy rates, too. For just \$11.70* a day you can enjoy the new Sheraton-Heathrow. Free courtesy transport service to and from all terminals and Central London. Explore the countryside. Windsor, Hampton Court, Stratford, Oxford, Winchester, Cambridge and Runnymede are an easy drive away. Stay at the Sheraton-Heathrow. Year round heated pool, sauna, and "The Footlights" discotheque and pub.

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BELGRADE	23 70
BERLIN	17 50
BOMBAY	17 50
BUDAPEST	17 50
Cairo	17 50
CASABLANCA	21 70
COPENHAGEN	17 50
COSTA MESA	21 70
DUBLIN	17 50
EDINBURGH	17 50
FLORENCE	21 70
FRANKFURT	21 70
GENOVA	21 70
HAMBURG	21 70
LA PAZ	21 70
LONDON	17 50
LUXEMBOURG	17 50
MADRID	21 70
MONTREAL	17 50
MOSCOW	17 50
MUNICH	21 70
NEW YORK	21 70
PARIS	17 50
PRAGUE	21 70
ROME	21 70
SOBRIA	21 70
STOCKHOLM	21 70
TEHRAN	21 70
TEL AVIV	21 70
TUNIS	21 70
VENICE	21 70
WARSAW	21 70
WASHINGTON	21 70
ZURICH	21 70

(Yesterday's roundup: U. at 1700 GMT, others at 12

السلامة

Defense Dept. Said to Break in Funding War Activity

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI).—The Pentagon's most persistent critics in Congress waited in vain for a key provision in a bill to suspend defense spending, even though it requires "immediate notice" of Congress by the secretary of defense.

On June 24, 1972, the report of the House Select Committee on Defense Appropriations, which exempted categories of military operations from the suspension of funding, was the subject of a hearing in the Senate.

The bill, which would suspend funding for military operations in South Vietnam, was introduced by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (N.J.).

Sen. J. William Fulbright (Ark.) said the bill was "a good example of the kind of legislation that the Senate should be passing."

Sen. Edward Brooke (Mass.) said the bill was "a good example of the kind of legislation that the Senate should be passing."

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A SLICK KID—This young lady had quite a hard time roping a wet, mud-covered goat during a heavy rainstorm at the local rodeo in Burwell, Neb., last week.

Anti-Military Mood Blamed

Air Academy Suffers Record Dropout Rate

By James P. Sterba
COLORADO SPRINGS, June 4 (UPI).—The Air Force Academy is in trouble.

Its cadets are dropping out in record numbers. A major cheating scandal last year—its third in nine years—claimed 39 juniors whose absence is still haunting the academy. Last year's top graduates accused the academy recently of being inhuman and unresponsive to change.

Graduation Day is Wednesday and 844 members of the Class of '73 are preparing themselves for what academy officials hope will be a display of pride, purpose and shorter haircuts. The annual ceremony is a day to renew faith in the 19-year-old academy, but that will not be easy this year.

More than half of its 1970 graduates said, in a questionnaire that officials are now reluctant to discuss, that the academy did not prepare them for an Air Force career and 53 percent of them said they would not attend the academy if they had the choice again.

Clustered on the edge of the Rockies, the academy exudes calm. Its officials say things are just fine and its public relations men discourage probes into the shadows. It is still progressive, enlightened and able to attract the best students in America, they say.

Blue Zoo Upright? But some cadets talk differently. "The blue zoo," said one, while pouring his 22 beer in a Colorado Springs cadet hangout, "is uptight."

Cadet attrition disturbs officials most. The attrition rate includes both expelled cadets and those who resign.

Until last year, an average of 34 percent of those cadets who entered the academy did not graduate. Attrition peaked at 39.4 percent for the class of 1967, but then fell back to 28.4 percent for the class of 1970. Since then, however, it has been rising.

Last year, it reached 39.5 percent, topping the dropout rate at its sister service academy, West Point and Annapolis. This year, out of the 1,402 cadets who entered in 1969, 497 resigned and 133 were expelled for an overall attrition rate of 40 percent during four years.

Next year's graduating class offers no solace. Already, 42.2 percent of that class has quit or been expelled. And with one year to go, officials fear that the class of 1974 may graduate only about half the cadets who entered.

The majority of cadet resignations are during the first and second years at the academy.

CIA Man Freed By China Feted By Home Town

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 4 (AP).—Former intelligence agent and Chinese captive John T. Downey has been given a delayed welcome home by 700 well-wishers.

Mr. Downey, 49, was freed in March after 20 years' captivity in China on espionage charges. He was released after his mother, Mary V. Downey, suffered a stroke. Welcoming ceremonies here were postponed because of his mother's condition. Mrs. Downey, 75, is now in a nursing home.

The former CIA operative was presented yesterday with money collected to defray the cost of his mother's treatment at New Britain General Hospital. He also received a stereo unit and recordings of the top American tunes during the two decades he was a prisoner.

Russian Envoy For Viet Cong

MOSCOW, June 4 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today announced that its ambassador to Burma, Alexei Yelisevich, also will serve as ambassador to the Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

Although the provisional government has had an ambassador in Moscow since its formation in 1969, this is thought to be the first time the Kremlin has appointed an envoy of equal rank to its Communist allies in South Vietnam.

The move was seen here by diplomatic observers as a sign of a recognition of the separate political development of South and North Vietnam.

Negotiators Meet in Paris

PARIS, June 4 (AP).—American and North Vietnamese peace negotiators met for the second day in succession today.

Mr. Kissinger's deputy, William H. Sullivan, and Mr. Tho's deputy, Nguyen Co Thach, met for 5 1/2 hours. They had conferred for six hours yesterday in preparation for the new Kissinger-Tho meetings. They agreed to hold another meeting tomorrow.

In Washington, it was announced that White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler will be a surprise addition to the U.S. delegation going to Paris for the Kissinger-Tho talks Wednesday. Spokesmen said that President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger asked Mr. Ziegler to attend the meetings to increase the President's understanding of this particular series of negotiations.

World Observance Set Today UN's Environment Program Begins to Gather Strength

By Gladwin Hill

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—A year after the United Nations conference in Stockholm began global environmental collaboration in an armistice of words, the undertaking is gathering substance, show and momentum.

Tomorrow will be observed around the world, pursuant to a 113-nation Stockholm resolution, as the first World Environment Day. It commemorates the two-week parley that formulated a major program of environmental rehabilitation and protection.

More significantly, the anniversary will bring with it the gathering in Geneva for an initial meeting opening June 12, of the 58-nation governing council created by the UN to oversee the environmental program.

Defying skeptics who thought the Stockholm deliberations might end up on a shelf, the UN General Assembly last December voted overwhelmingly to establish an implementing organization, called the UN Environmental Program, to coordinate international environmental activities. The governing council is a sort of board of directors.

Headed by Maurice Strong, the Canadian diplomat who organized the Stockholm conference, the organization is setting up headquarters in Nairobi. It is scheduled to open in October.

Meanwhile, several major items on the Stockholm agenda have moved ahead.

Seventy-nine nations last November in London reached agreement in principle, subject to individual ratification, on a convention, or pact, against dumping toxic and noxious substances in the ocean.

In a second agreement, formalized in Washington March 2 after three weeks of deliberations, 80 nations renounced commercial traffic in 376 "endangered" species of animals and products thereof, and agreed on trade in 239 other species only under special permits from the nations involved.

A third project is the World Heritage Convention, under which nations would establish special custodianship over tracks of land and other areas of distinctive ecological and historical interest.

Conference Told Of Pollution Risk By Nuclear Ships

BEIRUT, June 4 (UPI).—A French environment expert warned today that even when the problem of oil pollution of the seas was solved, the prospect of nuclear propulsion for ships offered new dangers.

Andre Chaudier, a town planning specialist and delegate of the United Nations Organization, was addressing the first World Intercontinental Conference for the Protection of the Mediterranean Against Pollution.

Mr. Chaudier told 1,000 delegates that the sea was suffering from "manicness."

Referring to nuclear wastes packaged and dumped at sea, he said: "No one can be certain the containers housing those wastes will not deteriorate faster than expected, or that these undesirable packages will not be brought up from the depths by some freak accident."

Noting that new methods were gradually reducing the amount of crud dumped at sea by tankers, he added: "On the other hand, the appearance of new types of propulsion such as nuclear energy will raise new and serious problems in this field."

Woman in U.K. Almost Dies On Crash Diet

WOODSETTON, England, June 4 (UPI).—Bob Griffith, father of a woman who died almost to death—said yesterday that he plans a national campaign warning Britain's youngsters of the dangers of excess dieting.

Mr. Griffith's daughter, Judy, 21, went on a crash diet because friends teased her about her 112-pound figure. The pounds quickly vanished as Judy found she could get along without food—until she was rushed to hospital, a 50-pound skeleton slowly starting to die.

It took almost a year to cure Judy's illness—anoxia nervosa—compulsive dieting. Now Judy is fit again and weighs 112 pounds.

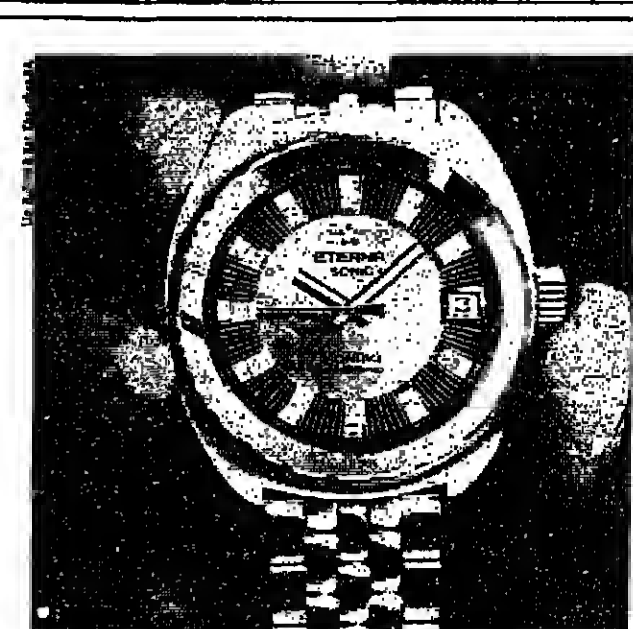
French Papers Urge Report on Pompidou Health

PARIS, June 4 (Reuters).—French newspapers today called for an official statement on President Georges Pompidou's health, which has emerged as a major preoccupation of domestic politics in recent months.

The conservative newspaper Le Figaro said an official statement was now necessary in view of the "increasingly numerous and alarmist rumors" about the president's health.

The rightist L'Aurore criticized the Elysee presidential palace, which has gone no further than to announce that Mr. Pompidou suffered from influenza earlier this year.

However, there have been persistent reports and rumors that he is suffering from a more serious illness and has been receiving special treatment.



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Progress Toward What?

The disastrous crash of the Soviet supersonic Tupolev-144 is a tragedy in that it brought death and destruction, not only to the plane and its crew, but to the town of Goussainville, innocent bystander at the costly advance of aeronautics. But what, exactly, will the crash mean for that advance?

This will not be known before investigation and, given the secrecy that surrounds so much of Soviet technological study, perhaps not fully even then. The main point is whether the fault lies in some particular weakness in the Soviet frame or propulsion system, or whether there are more general problems involved in designing large commercial planes for speeds faster than that of sound. The latter, of course, would especially concern the Anglo-French builders of Concorde, but it would also be of acute interest to the Americans who have invested much money and skill in developing their own—now dormant—version of the supersonic transport.

Of course, there is no necessary implication from the fall of the Tupolev craft that there is any latent weakness in Concorde—which has good test records. But so, for that matter, did the Tu-144, so far as is known. But the experience of the original British Concorde at the beginning of the jet age in commercial flight is cautionary—material weaknesses only developed after a considerable amount of flight.

Given the ultimate triumph of jet aircraft, the failure of this particular supersonic plane may be considered a part of

the price of progress. But one is entitled to wonder where the progress is tending, and whether it is worth the price. And here, of course, the question of national pride, and national economic interests, bulk very large.

The jets did revolutionize air transport, in terms of speed, comfort and relative safety. Economically, the American builders profited the most, consolidating the grip of international airways which they established with their long-range propeller planes after World War II. The most cogent argument for American entry into the supersonic race was economic—the assumption that such flight would be irresistible to airlines because of vastly greater speed, and that the American aircraft industry must compete at that level. Environmentalists complained bitterly of the sonic boom—but again the greatest obstacle to the success of Concorde and Tupolev was economic, their apparent inability to produce payloads consonant with their costs.

That obstacle remains, whatever the causes of the crash at Goussainville. Will a successful—in flying terms—supersonic transport so cut down flight time as to capture enough of the world travel market to make the growing pains worthwhile? Can it be adapted to local objections at landing sites and for overflights? Will it win a place as a kind of de luxe service for a special group of passengers for whom speed is of first import? Or will it, like the jets, lead to many limitations and the transformation of flight patterns around the world? The fall of the Tu-144 adds dramatic impact to the long-term discussion.

A Congressional 'No' to the War

Just short of a full decade after the American bombing in Indochina began, one chamber of Congress—the Senate—has drawn itself up, unsheathed its most powerful weapon, the power of the purse, and voted by an unequivocal 63-19 margin to cut off all funds: (A) for continuing the air war in Cambodia; and (B) for starting it up again in Laos. It is, apparently, the first time any American President has faced this kind of challenge to his conduct of a war still in progress. It is a vote of no confidence in the fullest possible sense. The House had earlier banned the spending of any newly appropriated funds for bombing Cambodia. Its decision led then Secretary of Defense Elliot Richardson to say, carelessly, that if the President couldn't take bombing funds from one pocket he would take them from another. The Senate has now sewed closed all pockets. Since that was the clear intent of the House, we hope the House will proceed promptly to follow suit.

As usual, administration spokesmen, pointing to the Kissinger-Le Duc Tu talks due to resume in Paris this week, contended that Senate rejection of bombing money would undercut the American negotiating position in those talks. Really, it surpasses understanding that, at this late date in the Indochina war and in the Congress-executive dispute over the war, anyone could think there was any mileage left in this shopworn plea. For the administration to argue that the Congress must support its bargaining position no matter what—without the administration accepting any obligation to make its bargaining position tolerable to Congress—is to ask for a degree of blind loyalty incompatible with responsible government.

It is also to ignore the inroads which revolution against the bombing, and other factors, Watergate included, have made into party discipline. Democrats voted 43-3 against more bombing, Republicans 20-18. Again, at this late date, to ask a Congress sickened by prolonged, excessive, apparently endless and politically inconclusive bombing, to support more of the same is to betray a lack of administration attentiveness to congressional reality and public sentiment which itself is a cause for concern. Even Virginia's Sen. William Scott, as narrow a loyalist as exists within Republican ranks, felt compelled to announce, even as he was

sticking by the administration on this vote, that he was casting his last vote to sustain the war.

Closer attention needs to be paid to the results of the Cambodian bombing—not just the human results, which have been extensive and tragic, but the political results. The administration professes to believe that the purpose of the raids is to drive the Cambodian insurgents into a negotiation with that collection of warlords, profiteers and astrologers which passes for government in Phnom Penh. It must be asked, however, whether the real effect has not been to lead that government to believe it did not have to negotiate with the insurgents. This is an old story in Indochina. Administration officials have often said the insurgents were split among themselves and in no position to come to the table. But it may be that the government has been no less split and no less incompetent or indisposed to negotiate.

At any rate, it is a welcome sign that the Phnom Penh regime has dispatched an emissary to seek out Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who claims to speak for all the insurgents. Perhaps other contacts have been made. The Senate's vote, if confirmed by the House, may quicken Phnom Penh's pace toward the negotiating table. In that very real sense, the Congress by voting against the bombing may be said to have done more to induce a cease-fire and political talks in Cambodia than the administration has by its thousands of strikes from the air.

The Congress, if it sustains a position against continuing this particular war, may also have taken a major step to fulfill its more general purpose of restoring the proper legislative role in committing the country to war. This is, of course, the express aim of the two "war powers" bills, different in detail but similarly minded, which are now working their way through the legislative process.

We believe that war powers legislation is essential in order to ensure that the most fateful decision any nation is called on to make, the decision to go to war, is shared and supported by the legislature as well as the executive. But no war powers bill can be stronger than the willingness of Congress to enforce it in a specific case. At last, in 1973, this is being done.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Passing of AsPac

The death knell has been sounded for the Asian and Pacific Council (AsPac); it could not overcome the force of circumstances. . . . The strongly anti-Communist organization has become incompatible with the new situation in Asia. . . .

However, the dissolution of AsPac does not immediately mean that all will be well. . . . there is apprehension now that South Korea, especially, not being a member of the Ministerial Conference for the Development of Southeast Asia, will be isolated. . . .

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

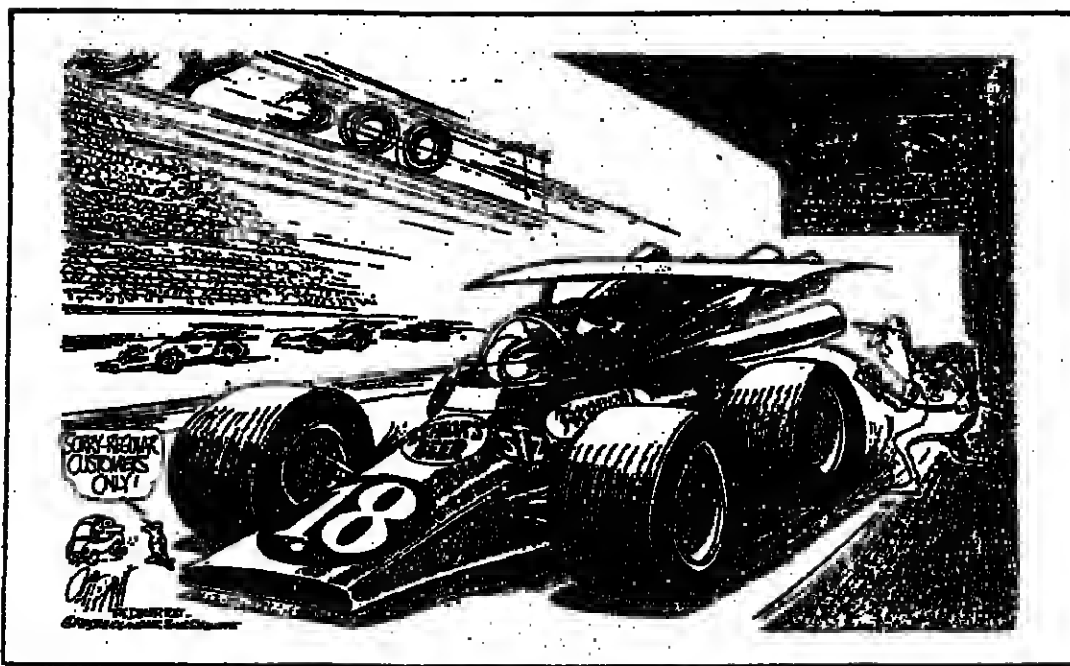
June 5, 1898

PARIS—It is at once characteristic of the confidence and vital energy of the American people that they neither consider the possibility of defeat nor the consequences of victory. This is a pleasant sign. At the same time it does no harm to look into the future. And all over the United States today the people are asking themselves: Now that we got the Philippines what are we going to do to stop them from being a ruinous white elephant on our hands? In general, the opinion is expressed that the Philippines must be kept. To return them to Spain would be inhuman.

Fifty Years Ago

June 5, 1923

WASHINGTON—Word has come to the national headquarters of the various automobile associations here that at least 10 states and about 40 American cities are wrestling with the problem of "auto-spooning," or as some prefer to call it, "parked petting parties." The advent of spring, with its lightly-turned fancies, has brought the problem sharply to the fore, and an intensified effort is being made to determine whether kissing one's sweetheart in an automobile is a greater crime than kissing her on a park bench or in the romantic old buggy of yesteryear.



Advice for Bearers of Bad News

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—According to Albert Sindinger, the Philadelphia pollster whose daily telephone surveys offer a continuous and up-to-date gauge of public opinion, there are signs that the country is polarizing on the Watergate issue.

It is not the polarization one would expect between Democrats and Republicans or between defenders of the President and his critics. Rather, says Sindinger, the country is dividing between "those who are very concerned, almost appalled, by the situation, and those who say they have had it and don't want to hear any more about it."

The first group, he says, is the larger, but the second is growing more rapidly and the gap between the sides is not great.

The views of the two groups are not too far apart. Both are angry and upset—the former with the President and his men; the latter with those who are telling them about what the President and his men have done.

Press Criticized

Newspapers and television stations can confirm the latter reaction from their own experience. The Washington Star-News, which has been generally supportive of the administration but has published some tough editorials and columns on the President's response to Watergate, has had a heavy volume of mail from its readers, running 3 1/2 to 1 critical of the press. CBS has reported that the mail from its viewers on the first two weeks of television coverage of the Senate Watergate hearings found only 37 percent supporting this expensive exercise in live video journalism. Another 30 percent of the viewers denounced it as an anti-administration plot, and 24 percent said it was a bore. (The remaining comments were too scattered to be categorized easily.)

What this suggests is that a situation is developing in which the administration may be tempted to try to make the press, in all its forms, the target of the public anger at what has been happening in Washington. "The Nixon operators," it hardly needs saying, are not exactly novices at the old game of whipping up the public against the messenger who brings the bad news. In their present frame of mind, the Nixon men are hungry for a scapegoat onto whom they can shift some of the blame, and we in the press are obvious possibilities for the role of presidential patsy.

What do we do, under the circumstances? The first and most important answer is a negative one. We do not want to be the target of the Nixon men's anger. We do not want to be the target of the public anger at what has been happening in Washington. We do not want to be the target of the Nixon operators' anger. We do not want to be the target of the Nixon operators' anger.

One is to remember that this story, big as it is, is not the only one in Washington that people are concerned about. The people are, so every survey shows, even more worried about inflation and the economy, and what their government is doing—or failing to do—about that. They also have a big stake in what happens to taxes and trade and the President's budget in this Congress—to mention only a few of the subjects that have been crowded from the news since the Watergate story broke.

But there are two or three things the press can do—and ought to do—in this situation.

One is to remember that this story, big as it is, is not the only one in Washington that people are concerned about. The people are, so every survey shows, even more worried about inflation and the economy, and what their government is doing—or failing to do—about that. They also have a big stake in what happens to taxes and trade and the President's budget in this Congress—to mention only a few of the subjects that have been crowded from the news since the Watergate story broke.

The second thing we ought to remember is that the news we are giving people about their government really is very bad news, and it ought to be delivered with a restraint and seriousness that befits the circumstances.

There are some surveys of public opinion taken in the last three weeks that indicate the deepest pessimism about the national future that pollsters have ever recorded in this country—levels of pessimism that in European countries have preceded social upheavals. In such a situation, the messengers of bad tidings should speak soberly and with restraint. It is no time for exaggeration, or bad jokes, and it is certainly no time to be displaying lip-smacking delight at the discomfiture of old antagonists in public office.

Test Lies Ahead

By and large, my biased opinion is that my colleagues in both the printed and electronic press have handled this story with exactly the professional discipline and restraint that it requires. But the greatest test still lies ahead.

The White House has indicated that Mr. Nixon will hold a press conference on Watergate, perhaps this week. There are many tough questions he has not answered about the case, and reporters have the responsibility to do everything they can to get those answers. But we can do our job without turning the press conference into a bear-baiting contest. We will be judged by our performance in this crisis, just as every other institution and individual who is part of it will be. The better prepared we are, and the more self-disciplined, the better we will serve our profession and our country.

Rush to Judgment

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—The process of repairing this country's institutions from the damage of Watergate has come to an early and extremely serious point of crisis. It lies in the conflict between Sen. Ervin's committee and the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox.

The potential for conflict between the two inquiries has always been there. The first reaction of many who felt deep concern about Watergate was that the Senate hearings must take precedence. The argument, in brief, was that discovering the truth and informing the American public were more important than putting any particular person in prison.

Guidelines

That was my strong feeling at first, too. But reflection has convinced me that the question is

not so simple and that the answer must be different.

The choice is not between truth and prosecution. For one thing, it is part of Cox's extraordinary job to find and report the facts of what happened. That is why the guidelines that he and the Senate Judiciary Committee extracted from Attorney General Richardson say he "may from time to time make public such statements or reports as he deems appropriate."

The Ervin committee's own ability to get at the central mystery, the extent of President Nixon's involvement, could also depend in good part on the effectiveness of the Cox operation. The reason for this is at the heart of the problem.

The crucial witnesses before Ervin are likely to be the men closest to the President, especially Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell. They are the very men suspected of putting loyalty above the law, and they will surely continue doing so unless faced individually with some very effective new incentive to tell the truth.

The incentive that is by far the most likely to be effective is the traditional one: a credible threat of criminal punishment. To paraphrase Dr. Johnson, that concentrates a man's mind wonderfully.

But it has to be credible. There is not much of a threat if the person being questioned knows that his conviction is unlikely, and the unfortunate, unavoidable fact is that continued hearings by the Ervin committee could reduce the chance of any successful prosecution of major figures in the Watergate crime to near zero.

Complicated Course

One reason is that such hearings, held before any criminal trial, are a defense lawyer's dream: They lay out much of most of the prosecution's likely evidence, giving the defendants ample time to work up attacks on the witnesses and explanations of their own. There are also questions of immunity for witnesses that complicate the prosecutor's course.

Then there is the whole difficulty of finding an unbiased jury to try anyone after nationally televised hearings. The Supreme Court has made clear that jurors exposed to such adverse publicity, whether they think they are affected or not, may make a trial unfair. The problem is present already in the Watergate crimes, but more sensational hearings will make it worse.

Lawyers for the main potential Watergate defendants are hardly unaware of the obstacles that the Senate hearings could raise to successful prosecutions. Nor, one

Claire Sterling From Rome:

...Everybody knows that Italy's dailies are doomed. Italians can hardly help asking what these hard-nosed businessmen are after.

ROME.—Today Italians are without newspapers, radio or television: a "day of silence," the unions call it. The blackout was proclaimed to defend freedom of information, which can certainly stand some defending in this country.

What touched off this silent Tuesday was the stunning announcement some days ago that 50 percent control of Italy's oldest and biggest daily, the jointly independent Messaggero, along with the equally jaunty Secolo XIX of Genoa, had been sold to a right-wing book publisher, reportedly backed by a right-wing millionaire whose string of oil refineries can also stand some defending, in a manner of speaking.

The announcement was a shock for a nation already afflicted with a monopoly radio-television network under tight government control, whose press had been notoriously free as the one capable of exposing Watergate in the United States—is quickly losing its last shreds of true independence.

The millionaire said to have put up the money for the Messaggero purchase, Attilio Monti, has already bought up four other independent dailies of national standing: the Resto del Carlino of Bologna, the Nazionale di Firenze, the Telegrafo of Livorno, and the Giornale d'Italia of Rome.

Losing Money

Since all these papers were and still are chronically in the red—as are all the other 95 dailies in Italy, with the sole exception of the Messaggero and Secolo XIX, whose profits are slender—Monti's investment of a great many million dollars in these publications (the Messaggero alone is supposed to have cost \$40 million) hardly looks like a paying proposition.

Much the same might be said for the recent acquisition of part ownership in Adnan's Corriere della Sera, the most prestigious newspaper in Italy, by Gianni

Agnelli of Fiat, who alone the influential La Stampa, and it is just as several other big business keep snapping up what I call the independent press (Among other dailies on the block already are zetta del Popolo, the Cor Giornale di Taranto, the time of Venice, Libertà, cenza, and La Sicilia of Sicily.) Since these newspapers likely ever to make again—what with steep costs and falling ad revenue—into state everybody knows that dailies are doomed—Italians help asking if that these hard-nosed men are after.

It would be primitive if that Gianni Agnelli, one most sophisticated and vulgar editorial use of a newspaper like La simply to tell more Fiat Attilio Monti, no less so if he appreciates less a eal, knows better the Nervi's better the mystery about what a businessman like Monti stand to gain from pick paper like the Messaggero bluntly outspoken: report waspish editorials have b and more irritating! Italy's oil interests and ment alike.

Gasoline Price

Even before the public of secret negotiations Messaggero's purchase, a able to buy practically all ish Petroleum's holdings including two large refin over 3,000 gas stations. Italian government unmet refused to let its own and oil trust, ENI, do the deal. But the Messaggero was sold, erment agreed to a pr gasoline—an increase it I bornly refused to sanction despite heavy pressure oil companies, because ready has the huge gasoline in the world.

Whether or not this e be taken to mean that tried government here v the change in the Mes ownership, it is clear a lot of Italians think a Their suspicions were s end by another price: government happened t tion on the same day, holding out for months: crease from 90 to 100 daily newspapers. Had crease been granted, the desperate urging of branch (the right-wing a dozen of the country's maining independent t might have stayed in t editorial hands instead pling under the control o interests.

Actually, the Messag quite late yet. Owned a by the Perrone family c century, only 50 per shares have been sold branch (the right-wing the family. The rest s to the branch headed by spoken publisher Alessa rone, who refuses to all the affectionate w his staff, however, unbearable pressure.

Italians Join

It was largely to abate that a nationwide mov under way leading moti alliance. All at once, the Messaggero's case w means the first of its appears to have jolted into a clearer view of it are drifting. For years weakness of their "inle dailies—as distinguished 16 frankly political organs published by the and political parties—has necessary to read tw papers every morning to sonably well-informed days, the requisite nu closer to five or six rate, or so worried li porters suggest, it may impossible to know wh going on here without the Communist or Fasci or both. When and i does come, freedom of deal more than just inf will need defending.

ملفات لندون



TO HIS NATIVE LAND—Famed painter Marc Chagall, accompanied by his wife, Valentina (left), and Leger, widow of Fernand Leger, at Le Bourget in Paris yesterday leaving for the Soviet Union.

gall Opens Exhibit in Russia First Visit Since Leaving in '22

MOSCOW, June 4 (UPI)—French painter Marc Chagall to his native Russia today for the first time in more years and said he felt "crazy" to be back opening his work.

85-year-old artist, accompanied by his wife, Valentina, Nadia Leger, widow of French cubist painter Fernand Leger, came to open an exhibition of 64 of his lithographs and paintings at the Tretyakov Art Gallery.

"It is crazy," he said about his trip when greeted by from the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

"I am already crazy, but I am even crazier today," he said.

Chagall was born in Vitebsk, in Byelorussia, in 1889, the Soviet Union in 1922 to live in France. All the work was done before 1922.

Obituaries

erto Curci, 88, Composer 1 Violinist, Dies in Naples

MOSCOW, June 4 (UPI)—Composer and violinist Alberto Curci, 88, died yesterday at the University Hospital.

Curci, a former slave, was born in Naples, Italy, in 1885. He was a composer of music at Naples Conservatory, gave a number of concerts in Italy and abroad, and was the composer of several operas.

He died in Naples to promote peace in Italy and elsewhere.

David Peterson
AVID PETERSON—David Peterson, 68, died yesterday at the University Hospital.

Peterson, a former slave, was born in Naples, Italy, in 1885. He was a composer of music at Naples Conservatory, gave a number of concerts in Italy and abroad, and was the composer of several operas.

He died in Naples to promote peace in Italy and elsewhere.

Marcos Decides To Seek Links to China and Russia
MANILA, June 4 (UPI)—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that his government has decided in principle to normalize relations with China and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Marcos, who suspended democratic institutions here more than eight months ago on grounds of an internal Communist threat, said the normalization with the two powers might occur as early as this year, but probably a little later because of diplomatic problems with Taiwan, which lies 100 miles north of the Philippine island chain.

L. V. Bader
KANSAS, June 4 (AP)—L. V. Bader, 55, former pitcher for the Kansas City Athletics, died yesterday at the University Hospital.

Bader, a former slave, was born in Kansas, in 1885. He was a pitcher for the Kansas City Athletics, gave a number of games in the major leagues, and was the pitcher of several games.

He died in Kansas to promote peace in the United States and elsewhere.

Says Israel Freed Officers and Captive
JERUSALEM, June 4 (Reuters)—Israel today released two officers and a captive, according to a statement by the Israeli Defense Ministry.

The statement said that the officers were released after a long period of detention. The captive was also released after a long period of detention.

Spain Captures Famed Bandit
SEVILLE, Spain, June 4 (Reuters)—Police reported today that they have captured Spain's most wanted criminal, a convicted jewel thief and murderer known as "El Lute."

The 31-year-old "El Lute" whose real name is Eduardo Sanchez Rodriguez, escaped from a prison near Cadix, on Jan. 1, 1971, where he was serving a life sentence, and became the country's most notorious fugitive as he continuously eluded enormous manhunt.

Journalists Day Strike
ROME, June 4 (UPI)—Italian journalists today began a 24-hour strike, protesting alleged assaults on the press.

The strike was called by the Italian journalists' union, which said it was protesting against the government's treatment of the press.

23 Die in Crash Of Brazil Airliner
RIO DE JANEIRO, June 4 (AP)—Twenty-three persons died in the crash of a jet airliner Friday in the city of Sao Paulo in northeastern Brazil.

The plane, a Caravelle, crashed and exploded while landing. It was on its regular run between the Amazon city of Belém and Rio de Janeiro.

French Army to Quit Malagasy Republic
PARIS, June 4 (UPI)—France and the Malagasy Republic signed an agreement today under which French troops will leave the Indian Ocean island by Sept. 1, a government official said.

The Malagasy Republic left the French zone last month, and new elections will be held on economic and monetary matters. In all, eight cooperation agreements were signed today.

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Air Controls Soon to Rely On Computer

Ocean Traffic Checks Possible in Seconds

FREMONT, Calif., June 4 (UPI)—The Air Traffic Controller's office today announced that a computer system will be used to check ocean traffic in the Pacific Ocean.

The system will be used to check the positions of ships in the Pacific Ocean, and will be able to detect collisions in seconds.

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Computer Tested
The computer is undergoing tests at the facility. The tests are being conducted by the Air Traffic Controller's office.

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More Responsibility
Mr. Dixon estimated the man at the ocean desk "have to take responsibility over those handling domestic work."

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Data From Plane
With data link the computer can "talk" to equipment on the plane that provides the latest information on such items as course and altitude.

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Without this ability, the computer can update the picture every two minutes. With data link, it can do it every 30 seconds.

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But with our data link we get it as fast as they do," he said. "I once made a survey and found that we spend 500 man-hours a month making those calls."

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The latest government estimate for placing the computer and data link throughout the FAA system is \$75 million.

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PARIS, OHIO—Thousands watched lift-off of four balloons from 330-foot model of Eiffel Tower over the weekend in large amusement park near Cincinnati.

As Breshnev Visit Date Nears

Soviet Man-in-the-Street Gets Confused Picture of U.S. Life

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 4 (UPI)—Ivan Ivanovich, the Russian John Doe, settled back with his Sunday papers to read all about the United States. A confused picture emerged.

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American Communists and their archfoes, the industrial tycoons, are portrayed as looking most eagerly toward the visit of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, beginning in two weeks.

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In a country where racism is rampant, the third largest city elects a black mayor. The U.S. government wants more money for the U.S. Information Agency and the Voice of America for what are regarded here as subversive broadcasts to the Soviet Union, but Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., is opposed, calling the agency an "anachronism of the cold war."

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Fears of the Complex
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Hammer Seeks To Conclude Gas Deal in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP)—U.S. oil tycoon Armand Hammer was here today trying to conclude a multimillion-dollar deal to tap Russian natural gas for America.

The 75-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum arrived here yesterday from his headquarters in Los Angeles.

"I guess it's perfectly obvious. We're here on business—all kinds of things going on and we try to keep up on any developments."

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Against Conservative Traditionalists

Kremlin Backs Western-Style Economists

MOSCOW, June 4 (UPI)—The Soviet leadership, after long hesitation, came down squarely today on the side of modern, Western-oriented economists who are seeking to break with Stalinist planning practices to insure a slower, but more balanced and orderly growth of the Soviet economy.

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Lunokhod Ceases Mission Abruptly

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Today's announcement said the vehicle had covered a total of 23 miles since it had been set down on Jan. 16. However, 22.5 miles had been covered by the time the vehicle closed down April 22, at the end of its fourth lunar day. This suggested that the Lunokhod covered only half a mile at the start of the fifth day before an unspecified accident apparently cut short its mission of soil analysis.

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Resolution of Problems
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Although the basic decision that the Soviet Union cannot go it alone and must look increasingly Westward appears to have been made at least two years ago, at the policy-setting 24th party congress, it was evidently given new urgency by the disastrous 1972 crop failure. That harvest seriously disrupted the current five-year plan (1971-75) and required heavy grain purchases abroad.

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The new generation of mathematical economists has attempted to depart from the traditional planning methods by using such Western concepts as systems approach, economic forecasting and complex formulas known as production functions.

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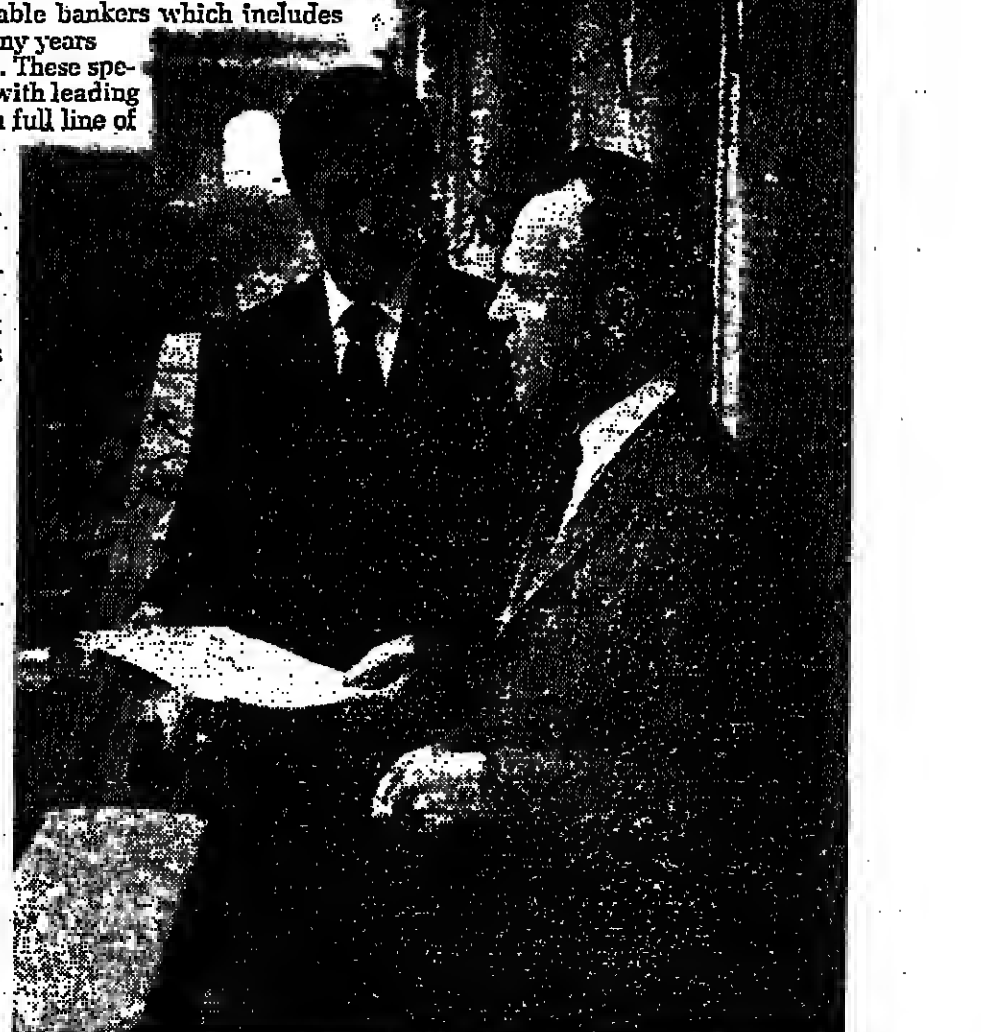
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VIENNA FESTIVAL Emphasis Is on Theater In a Troupe of the Deaf

By David Stevens

VIENNA, June 4 (UPI)—One of the authentic hits of the Vienna Festival has been the National Theater of the Deaf, based at Waterford, Conn., which wound up its sixth overseas tour here with five performances of "Gilgamesh" and four afternoon performances for children.

Performing in the Arena 73 program, the festival's "fringe" that takes place in temporarily converted quarters in the Museum of the 20th Century (Vienna's modern art museum), this unique company enjoyed the same success it has had on its other foreign tours and on more than twice as many U.S. tours.

What with enthusiastic reviews ("...moving in a way that leaves traditional theater far behind," summarized Die Presse) and word of mouth, more than 200 people were turned away at the final performance from an auditorium that holds hardly more than twice that.

Sumerian Epic
"Gilgamesh" is the company's adaptation of a Sumerian epic predating Homer by more than a millennium. The hero of the title, two-thirds god and one-third man, is at first power-hungry

and yearns for immortality, but achieves self-awareness through friendship, love and adversity. Its range is from elemental human comedy to mythology, including a pre-biblical account of the flood. Its performance was formed, developed and rehearsed over a period of four months.

The mechanics of performance are easier to outline than the range and theatrical impact. The 14 performers comprise 11 deaf actors and three speaking and hearing performers who, in effect, translate the sign language of their colleagues without adding to it.

But the sign language of the deaf is more than basic communication. It has grace, expressive power and eloquence, embracing mime and choreography. In such a basic scene as the fight between Gilgamesh (Edmund Waterstreet) and his friend-to-be Enkidu (Joseph Sarpy), the physical skill and excitement are impressive, but the bodily and facial subtleties of the actors go far beyond that.

Key Moments
Besides the spoken "translation," some deaf actors speak occasional lines, others utter incoherent sounds at key moments, and both hearing and some deaf players provide the musical accompaniment, mainly percussive, on the structures of Bernard and François Baschet, better known from exhibitions in art museums than from practical use. In "Gilgamesh," for which Larry Arrick was the director, David Hays's sets consisted almost entirely of bamboo poles, which served as tools and weapons, real objects and symbols.

Hays also is director of the company, which was created six years ago with federal assistance under the aegis of the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Center. As a designer, he has a long record of Broadway and international



Patrick Graybill as Uppashtim in "Gilgamesh."

credits, and in a talk here just before the company's return trip home, he made it clear that he considers "theater" to be the operative word in the troupe's name, not "deaf."

"After all, deaf people are born actors," he said. "They spend their whole lives in a terrific effort to communicate. In foreign countries we follow them around. We have the language problem, but they have no trouble making themselves understood and no inhibitions about it."

In that remark, the "re" referred to Hays and his wife, actress Leonore Landau, but most of the time he used the first person plural to mean the whole company.

"At first we were restrained," he went on. "We had to convince people it was not a freak show. Yet all the members of the company are college graduates and four have advanced degrees," many are graduates of Gallaudet College, the liberal arts school for the deaf in Washington, D.C., whose theater department is the troupe's principal recruiting ground.

Improvisation
The company has gradually developed its style through improvisation, and while much of the varied repertoire seems natural for the troupe—such as Büchner's "Woyzeck," whose main character, in Hays's words, is "articulate but not understood"—there are some surprising choices. They have done an adaptation of Dylan Thomas's "Under Milkwood," originally a radio play intended especially for the ear, and another of Puccini's one-act opera "Gianni Schicchi." In the latter case, Hays explained, "the music is not so well known, except for that aria, and there are a lot of difficulties in the scene when Schicchi just sticks his hand out through the bed curtains and makes significant gestures."

In "Gilgamesh," he said, the deaf actors are making more sounds, a direct result of a seminar the company had with Peter Brook in Paris last year. "He told us that the company was excellent in comedy, because the comic comes from the outside, from observation, but tragedy comes from inside and needs sound," Hays said.

The company has other activities—a summer school for the deaf run by one of the actors, Patrick Graybill, a workshop program directed at inner-city schools, and the Little Theater of the Deaf, which consists of breaking up the troupe into groups of five, and was the basis for the afternoon children's programs here.

And, Hays added with professional satisfaction, "we pay above Equity scale, we provide full em-

ployment for 20 actors, 14 regular and six backup, and we are the only really full-time national theater of any kind. We have played in most of the states, and if I can arrange a tour to Australia and stop in Hawaii on the way out and Alaska on the way back, and somehow get a date in South Dakota—South Dakota is tough—we can make all 50."

The weekend also brought Larry Adler back before audiences at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Saturday night, as Marie in the Royal Opera's revival of the English text she could learn something from Sir Ger repeating his familiar and admirable characterization of the role. For those who like "Woyzeck," or who can either not afford tickets to "Lucia," "Il Trovatore" and "Il Bar" is a remarkably lucid and lively production.

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MUSIC IN LONDON Heady Combination St In 'Samson and Delila'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 4 (UPI)—Operas presented in concert at the Royal Festival Hall have become institution, and a most welcome one, not the least of being the lack of ambiguity about the purpose of the ex is to present the finest singers of the time in operas likely to be heard in elsewhere.

This series, which recently brought us Richard Tucker, rather trumped that triumph, last night, with "Samson and Delila," starring the heady combination Domingo and Shirley Verrett, who will be appearing in Covent Garden next month in a new production of "Coriolanus" of operatic vocalism turned out en masse to cheer, and they had plenty to applaud and cheer about.

Nor was it just the superlative singing of the two "Samson and Delila," being curiously oratorio-like in a better suited than most operas to concert performance, a splendid supporting contribution by the French baritone Massard, as the high priest. And Georges Pretre conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Ambrosian Singers in a idiomatic—one might even say aromatic—account of a neglected score.

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Italian Court Again Orders 'Tango' Seized

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 4 (Reuters).—An appeal court here today ordered the seizure of the film "Last Tango in Paris" and sentenced actor Marlon Brando and his co-star Maria Schneider to two months in jail.

Also sentenced were the film's director, Bernardo Bertolucci, producer Alberto Grimaldi and distributor Ubaldo Matteucci.

Each was also fined 30,000 lire (about \$60).

The court had accepted an appeal by the public prosecutor against a previous acquittal of the film on obscenity charges.

The film was seized on the prosecutor's orders last December. It was released on Feb. 3 after a hearing and reopened to packed houses again, 15 days later.

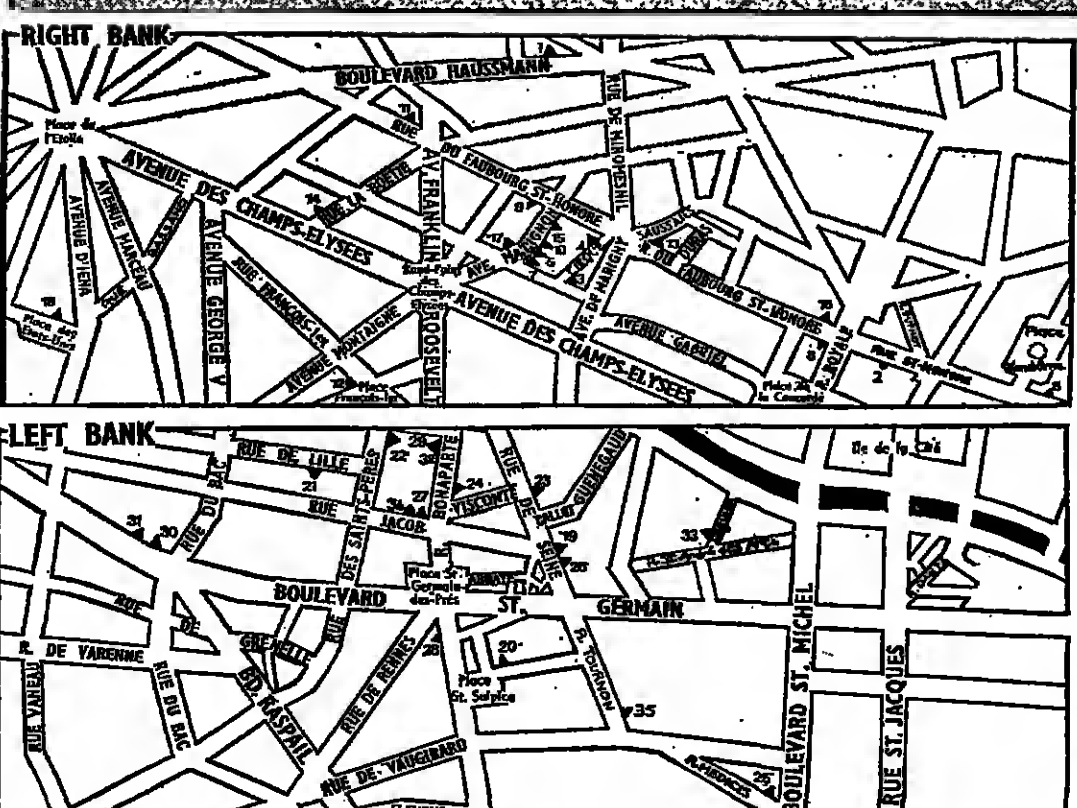
Neither Mr. Brando nor Miss Schneider attended either trial. The decision is expected to be appealed.

London Police Recover Stolen Renoir Work

LONDON, June 4 (UPI)—Police Saturday recovered a Renoir painting that vanished last week at Heathrow Airport.

Acting on a tip, police found the painting—valued at \$100,000—in a house in North London's Stoke Newington district and arrested three men.

The painting, of a young boy dressed in a sailor suit, had been flown from New York for auction at Christie's auction house, which put its value at \$100,000.



- | RIGHT BANK | RIGHT BANK | LEFT BANK |
|--|---|---|
| (1) GALLERIE ARIEL
140 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
Messagerie: Until June 16. | (13) Galerie de la Présidence
50 Faubourg St-Hippolyte, 227-43-06.
Carson, Clavé, Pictorial, Fresco, de Gaudard, Gra, Paul, George, Grober, Kildas, Loefer, Marchand, Montana, Walsh and G. Oudet, sculptor. | (55) LA GRAVURE
13 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
Books - Paintings - Drawings - Lithographs - Prints - DALL, YOUNGERMAN, etc. |
| (2) GALLERIE BOLER
237 Rue St-Hippolyte (1er), 227-43-06.
Original Contemporary Graphics.
AGAN, BRAGUE, CHAGALL, DALI, DALL, S. DELAUNAY, MATISSE, MINO, PICASSO, POLAKOFF. | (14) GALLERIE DENISE REVE
Right Bank, 124 R. de Valenciennes (6e), Tel.: 227-43-06. YOUNGERMAN, etc. | (56) LES HEURES CLAIRES
13 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
Books - Paintings - Drawings - Lithographs - Prints - DALL, YOUNGERMAN, etc. |
| (3) GALLERIE JEANNE CASTEL
3 Rue du Cirque (8e), 227-43-06.
Modern Paintings, Original Prints and Lithographs. BRAGUE, CHAGALL, DALL, MINO, PICASSO, etc. Until July 14. | (15) GALLERIE YAMENAGA
15 Avenue Matignon, 227-43-06.
Permanent: Abstract, Expression, Surrealism, Chagall, Fautou, Guimard, Works by Poullin, Marie Laurencin, Utrillo, Paul, George, Grober, Kildas, Loefer, Marchand, Montana, Walsh and G. Oudet, sculptor. | (57) GALLERIE DE LA LUMIERE
13 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
Original modern lithographs & Prints |
| (4) GALLERIE DU CERCUE
23 Rue du Cirque (8e), 227-43-06.
Modern Paintings, Original Prints and Lithographs. BRAGUE, CHAGALL, DALL, MINO, PICASSO, etc. Until July 14. | (16) GALLERIE URBAN
15 Faubourg St-Hippolyte (6e), 227-43-06.
From Renoir to Lorjon, Beth, Latapie, May 15-June 10. "Homage to A. D. LORJON" | (58) GALLERIE MELKI
85 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
Herbier, Contemporary Lithographs, Polakoff, Severini, Tanguy, Van Der Velden, etc. |
| (5) GALLERIE KEDANUEV DAVID
14 Avenue Matignon (8e), 227-43-06.
PRINCE, ROSSIGNOL, MENOUZ, HUMBERT. | (17) GALLERIE FELIX VERCEL
6 Avenue Matignon (8e), 227-43-06.
110 Madison Avenue, New York. YANKEL May 29-June 22. | (59) GALLERIE MUYTER
13 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
The only gallery devoted exclusively to American & European art posters. |
| (6) GALLERIE DUBOIS, 333 R. St-Hippolyte, 227-43-06. Contemporary Paintings & Sculpt. | (18) VISION NOUVELLE
6 Place des Etats-Unis (8e), 227-43-06.
Prints, Paintings and Sculpture by J. COGNARD, M. PAFAT, S. HASEGAWA. From May 29. | (60) Présence de la Tapisserie
14 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
AUGUSTIN TAPETTES, MURALS, ENGRAVINGS - SCULPTURE. |
| (7) WALLY F. FINDLAY
GALLERIE INTERNATIONAL
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Special Showings:
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IMPRESSIONISTS
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS
Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon. thru Sat. | (19) JEANNE BUCHER
85 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06. | (61) GALLERIE ST-GERMAIN
206 R. St-Germain (7e), 544-17-95.
RENOIR, Recent Works, Until June 2.
Permanent show: André, Marchand, Ravel, Sculpture by Edouard Segura. |
| (8) GALLERIE DE FRANCE
2 R. de St-Hippolyte (6e), 227-43-06.
JEAN COCTEAU, Until June 20.
TOMSTONE RUBBINGS OF THE SAN DYNASTY. Until June 20. | (20) LA DEMEURE
6 Pl. Saint-Sulpice (6e), 227-43-06.
CONTEMPORARY TAPESTRIES
AUBUSSON - NEW WEAVINGS | (62) TAPESTRIES mur du nomade
Aubusson, Flanders, France.
24 Rue Jacob. Weaving of premises (wholesale price to retailers). |
| (9) Galerie Hervé ODERMATT
(Formerly KNOX) 85 bis Pl. St-Hippolyte (6e), 227-43-06. | (21) Galerie PAUL FACCHETTI
17 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06. | (63) GALLERIE DINA TIERNEY
20 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06.
RUSSIAN AVANT GARDE MOSCOW 1973
Until July 14. |
| (10) GRAVURE MATIGNON
14 Ave. Matignon, 227-43-06.
Original Engravings & Lithographs. | (22) GALLERIE KARL FLINKER
28 Rue de Valenciennes (6e), 227-43-06. | (64) LUCIE WEILL, 8 R. Bonaparte (6e), 227-43-06.
Until June 2. |
| (11) Galerie MINERVAUX et GIERRES
206 Pl. St-Hippolyte (6e), 227-43-06.
Collection. Decorative Jewellery. | (23) GALLERIE FRAMOND
3 Rue des Saint-Pères (6e), 227-43-06.
Beaudin, Bore, de Coninck, Derycke, Edouard, Garbail, Léger, Leduc, Picasso, Polakoff, Vieira da Silva, Zarra. | |
| (12) GALLERIE DE PARIS
34 Place François-Ier (8e), 227-43-06.
LES LUMIERES DE L'ETE
May 29-July 22. | | |

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A Long Climb to Success in London

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON (UPI)—Behind John Bates's \$5 million business and his 500 retail outlets in 44 countries, there is the story of his long climb to success in British fashion.

A miner's son, he went from a small Northumberland town to London, hoping to become a journalist. After that did not work out, he switched over to the fashion world and went to work for a high-fashion house where most of his time was spent "picking up pins, running errands and endlessly making sketches that invariably ended up in the waste basket."

"It was good training," he said the other day in his beige glass and steel salon, "but I grew tired of being told to copy Givenchy and Balenciaga."

Unimpressed by Paris couture, he said: "It was thrown down our throats too much. No, Paris is a center of fashion but it is not the source of fashion."

Having had his share of couture training, he went over to the ready-to-wear market, where he had some frustrating years designing incognito for big firms such as Wallis. Then luck knocked on his door, he met a financial backer and made it on his own.

Things then moved fast for the British designer who looks like a ballet dancer—slim, hips, pre-Raphaelite hairdo and such a pleasant, small-town-boy manner that Barbara Criggs once wrote of him in the Daily Mail: "It's unfair that somebody should be so beautiful and nice."

Talented, too. John Bates, now the managing director and name behind Jean Varon and Capricorn, branched out recently to do suede and fur for Austin Garrit. He was, and still is, best known for his sexy evening dresses, which often make the cover of Cosmopolitan magazine. One of his

Fashion

earliest designs, a see-through mini-dress, is on display at the Museum of Costume in Bath, England.

Bates is highly versatile and can do demure shirtwaist dresses and suits as well as the sexy, frilly bit.

Unlike Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes, whose clothes are clearly expensive, Mr. Bates has a down-to-earth attitude and his ambition is to make his clothes available to women with an average budget.

"I'm against being exclusive," he said. "It's a mistake to keep to a tight market because everybody then thinks it's for a chosen few."

His next winter collection has definite fashion direction, yet it gives the pleasant, unpretentious feeling of succeeding without trying. His main message: Get back to a small waist.

His way of going about it is to make huge, puffy sleeves and

Lincoln Center Found Guilty of Unfairness to Orientals

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT)—Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center has been found guilty of discrimination because it "systematically failed or refused to give equal opportunity" to Asian-American actors, particularly as evidenced by the regular awarding of Oriental parts to non-Oriental actors.

The recent unanimous ruling by the four-member New York State Human Rights Appeal Board reverses a decision last year by the State Division of Human Rights. The division had ruled against the actors—Alvin Lum, Sab Shimono, Calvin Jung, Lori Chitum, Kahle San and Irene Sun—who had brought the case against Lincoln Center.

Albert S. Pacetta, the appeal board member who presided over the hearing last Sept. 7, said in an interview that the decision took in "not just Lincoln Center

but the theater industry, legitimate theater and talent industry." Commissioner Pacetta said the decision of Asian theater was not just job discrimination, it also reinforced negative types of Asian stereotypes in the entertainment industry.

The two productions in the Lincoln Center "Narrow Road to North" written by Ed and "The Good Sensesman" by Bertolt Brecht, "Narrow Road" produced in 1967, was set in Japan. The Asian roles were played by white or black actors. "The Good Sensesman" produced in 1968, was set in Japan. The Asian roles were played by white or black actors.



Above: Designer Jo

At left: two swirling for evening, one ec seersucker with skirt, the other a m spots, stripes and

Ar Decline rest of '73 Surges

Link Moves
tergate Scandal

N. June 4 (AP-DJ).—
r recorded its largest
ine of the year against
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the dollar dropped
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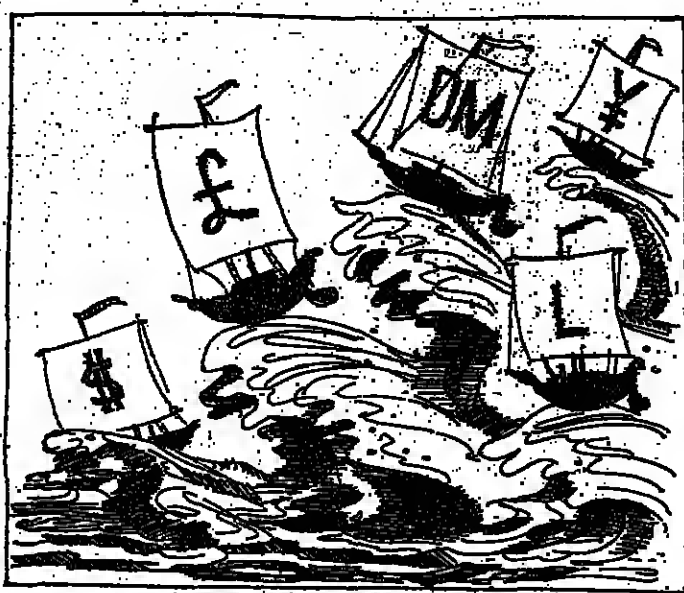
sterling, the dollar lost
a cent, closing at
the pound compared
rate of \$2.736 Friday.
sterling was news that
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The big increase includ-
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e of high U.S. interest

ain cause of the dollar's
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Nixon's former legal
that the President per-
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Rep. Paul McCloskey, R.,
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Treasury Secretary George
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Watergate Is a Main Issue At Paris Monetary Parley

By Hobart Rowen
PARIS, June 4 (CWP).—At a time of new uncertainty about the dollar, generated in large part by the Watergate affair, the finance ministers and central bankers of major Western countries have begun to gather here for a private conference under the auspices of the American Bankers Association.

Known as the International Monetary Conference (IMC), the meeting gets under way tomorrow with a reception by French President Georges Pompidou and lasts until Friday.

Although these sessions have no official standing, they have in the past produced significant economic news simply by bringing major policy-makers together for unpressured discussions.

This time, the IMC coincides with a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and U.S. officials are expected to use the opportunity to convince their colleagues that the Watergate scandal has not interfered with the formulation of economic policy or decisions in the United States.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz, who along with Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns leads the U.S. delegation, is expected to use the tactic he tried out in a little-noticed speech some days ago to the Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

He conceded straightaway that "Watergate is... troublesome to you, to me, to every one of us." He added that the matter must be resolved fairly and openly, but then gave his personal assurance that "we have by no means immobilized in the area of economic policy."

Talks in the past week in Brussels and London indicate to this correspondent that this assurance will be greeted with some skepticism here. But on the whole, Europeans would be delighted to believe that so far as international relationships are concerned, the Watergate mess will blow over.

That they are anxious about the full meaning of the Watergate affair, as it may affect the U.S. economy, there is no doubt. The uncertainties have been exacerbated by the Nixon-Pompidou summit in Ireland last week, where the French spokesman—without contradiction by the United States—said that "the two presidents had agreed that the current monetary system is not viable."

Senate to Act On Quota for Dairy Imports

Officials Fear Effect
On Trade Negotiations

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT).—Administration officials are expressing growing concern about a "steep" provision in the omnibus farm bill pending before the Senate—a provision imposing a permanent system of import quotas on dairy products.

If the provision becomes law, State Department and other officials interested in trade fear it will reduce the credibility of the United States in forthcoming international trade negotiations.

Imports of most dairy products are already limited under the provisions of Section 22 of the basic farm law enacted 40 years ago. But this section is flexible enough to permit import increases from time to time, as President Nixon has done for several products this year.

The new provision, approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee, would impose a flat, permanent limit on dairy product imports amounting to 2 percent of the previous year's U.S. consumption.

The President could increase this amount only if "he determines and proclaims that such increase is required by overriding economic or national security interests of the United States."

Such a finding would presumably be difficult to make in normal circumstances.

The bill is expected to be taken up in the Senate this week.

It has long been presumed that in the coming trade negotiations the United States would probably use present dairy import limitations as a bargaining counter to obtain agricultural concessions from the Common Market.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell, Gulf in Joint Nuclear Venture

The Royal Dutch-Shell group plans to enter into a joint venture in the international nuclear power industry with Gulf Oil Corp. Gulf's contribution to the joint venture, which will produce and market nuclear power equipment on a worldwide basis will be the assets of Gulf Energy & Environmental Systems Co., its San Diego-based nuclear subsidiary.

Shell will make a cash contribution to the venture of about \$200 million. Gulf, which acquired the Energy & Environmental Systems operation in 1967 from General Dynamics, has invested about \$205 million in developing a high-temperature gas-cooled nuclear reactor, according to recent prospectus material.

Gulf cited the international problem of future gas shortages as a prime reason for creating the expanded joint venture. The operation will combine Gulf's advanced nuclear reactor technology with Shell's extensive international market network.

Belgian Store Groups Discuss Merger

Preliminary talks are taking place between Innovation-Bon Marché (Inno-BM) and GB Enterprises for a possible merger of the two companies. The negotiations are still at an exploratory stage and no solid proposals have so far been worked out to be before the boards of the two stores' groups, Inno-BM officials report.

Ronson Opposes Tender Offer

Louis Ronson 3d, president of Ronson Corp., is opposing a tender offer by Liquifin AG, a subsidiary of Liquigas SpA of Italy. "We are prepared to take every step necessary to defeat this offer," Mr. Ronson says. "We strongly urge our stockholders to reject this offer. We are con-

ident that when all the facts are known, it will be evident that the offer is not in the best interests of Ronson stockholders." The offer by the large Italian concern was to purchase for cash 2.5 million shares of Ronson's common at \$8.50 a share, or about 52 percent of Ronson's 4.5 million shares outstanding. The transaction would be valued at \$18.7 million.

Loews Seeks Control of Gimbel's

Loews Corp. has offered to purchase at least 2.65 million shares of Gimbel Brothers common stock at \$15 a share. Loews, which is in the tobacco, hotel and theater business, already owns 1.66 million shares or about 20 percent of the total outstanding. If the 2.65 million shares are purchased, Loews will hold more than 50 percent of the outstanding common stock of Gimbel Brothers, which operates department stores. The tender offer expires June 18 unless the company extends it.

U.S. Business Grows at Slower Rate

U.S. purchasing executives say that largely because of a physical inability to produce more, business improved at a somewhat slower rate during May. The latest survey of 250 members of the National Association of Purchasing Management concludes that "business is so good it's having a hard time getting better. The reason most frequently given by purchasing executives is that facilities are already straining at capacity or beyond, and in many cases, an increased volume of business just cannot be booked."

Voluntary Export Curb Nearing End

Japanese See Auto Sales to U.S. Rising

TOKYO, June 4 (AP-DJ).—Japanese automakers are beginning to see signs of an upturn in exports to the United States after months of sluggish shipments.

The trend may become significant in late summer or early autumn, some officials said today. They cited strong U.S. demand for small cars, brisk sales of Japanese medium-sized cars, and price increases, an end to Japan's export controls in August and a decline in U.S. inventory levels.

The Bank of Japan announced Saturday that letters of credit opened in May for autos to be exported to the United States totaled \$306 million, up 25 percent from a year earlier. It was the largest year-to-year gain since last August.

Bank analysts said they could not draw any conclusions on the basis of figures for one month. Part of the increase probably reflects the export price increases that followed the yen revaluation, but industry officials said the May result could be the start of an upturn. The letter of credit totals lead actual shipments by several months.

So far this year, U.S. exports have been slack. Shipments totaled 71,938 units in January, up 3 percent; 64,664 units in February, down 10.5 percent; 63,908 units in March, down 12.9 percent; and 61,542 units in April, down 27.4 percent, all compared with a year earlier.

Officials at Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co., which together account for over half of Japan's vehicle exports to the United States, said sales there are doing very well. Both companies had extremely large inventories there, which is one reason why shipments in recent months have been sluggish. But the situation is returning to normal, officials said.

A Nissan official said the U.S. retail price increases on Datsuns that his company announced in April have not had much impact on sales. "People seem to be buying more expensive autos these days," he commented.

Mitsubishi Motor Corp., which exports autos for sale through Chrysler Corp. outlets, agreed that U.S. inventories have not hurt sales. Officials noted that the prices of U.S.-made autos have gone up as well. Mitsubishi said U.S. sales of Japanese autos are expected to increase if the price of gasoline continues to rise, as most Japanese autos have small engines that get relatively high mileage.

However, Nissan officials said there is some question whether the company will be able to meet

N.Y. Extends Losses Amid Light Trading

Dow Index Sets
An 18-Month Low

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to reel downward today in slow trading, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing at its lowest level in almost 18 months.

The index tumbled 8.03 to 885.51. Its previous lowest closing level was at 881.47 on Dec. 27, 1971.

Prices opened easier today on the Big Board and finished at or near their low of the session with no attempt at a rally. It was the fifth consecutive session that prices have declined.

The weakness was attributed to continued heavy pressure on the dollar, soaring gold prices and new revelations in the Watergate scandal. The best performers were the gold mining issues.

Turnover on the exchange plodded along at 11.23 million shares, up from 10.41 million shares on Friday, but this was still considered slow trading.

The most heavily traded stock was Coastal States Gas, which fell 1 1/4 to 8 1/2. The weakness was attributed to an article in Barron's magazine that said the problems of the company in meeting its obligations to the city of San Antonio so far this year have cost Coastal States some \$1.5 million.

Bausch & Lomb tumbled 3 1/2 to 19 3/4 after the Securities and Exchange Commission charged the company and others, including its chairman, with insider trading violations. The company said it was sure it would be vindicated in court.

The most depressed group were the glamourous. Burroughs tumbled 3 3/4 to 213. Honeywell 3 3/8 to 98 5/8. Digital equipment 2 3/4 to 79. Standard of Ohio 3 5/8 to 105 1/8. Seale 3 to 101 1/8. PepsiCo 1 1/4 to 80. Xerox 2 to 144 1/4. Comsat 1 1/8 to 48 and Motorola 1 3/4 to 47 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market also fell. The Amex index closed at 22.37, off 12 from the previous session. In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 1.87 to 93.94.

Bowman Instrument led the Amex active and dropped 3 1/8 to 20 3/8. Champion Home Builders fell 1/8 to 5 1/8.

On the bond market, prices closed sharply lower across the board in dull trading. Losses ranged to 1 1/2 point in corporates and 10/32 in government coupons.

Deers said the continued pressure on short-term interest rates and a case of "acute indigestion" in the corporate market exerted downward pressure.

Conditions in the money market remained extremely tight through the session. The federal funds rate continued firm despite some intervention by the Federal Reserve, trading in the range of 8.50 to 8.75 percent.

A major new development in International Investment from Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank and Tyndall

L & BT MULTI-WAY FUND

An international portfolio of equities, property, and fixed interest securities.

Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited have joined with Tyndall Limited—the originators of the Multi-way investment concept—to launch L & BT Multi-way Fund. This unique fund offers investors an international portfolio of equities, first-class commercial properties, and fixed interest securities, which are kept under continuous review.

To manage a major fund of this kind requires experienced world-wide management, and a thorough knowledge of investment conditions and opportunities throughout the world—which together the joint founders of L & BT Multi-way Fund now offer.

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For most investors this fund, being based in Switzerland, offers considerable taxation advantages.

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Lloyds & Bolsa has a wide international business with branches in Europe, Latin America and the United States, and representatives in Japan, Australasia and the Far East.

Total deposits exceed the equivalent of 14,000 million Swiss Francs.

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Tyndall was started in 1962 by a firm of chartered accountants which has been established in the United Kingdom since 1816. The value of investments in their care now totals the equivalent of 1,500 million Swiss Francs. If you would like full details of L & BT Multi-way Fund, minimum investment Sw. Fr. 10,000, please send in the coupon below.

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(Continued on next page.)

INDUSTRIAL

100

(AP) Closing prices on June 4, 197

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تِلَاوَةُ الْقُرْآنِ

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Thyssen-Bornemisza Group 1972-continued strong growth



Net Profit	Dfl. mln
1972	48.6
1971	29.2
1970	14.8

"In the past year considerable progress has been made with the further expansion of the Thyssen-Bornemisza Group. The Group's strategy is aimed at realizing an optimal spread of capital, both geographically and as to activities", states the Group Chairman, Mr. H.H. Thyssen-Bornemisza.

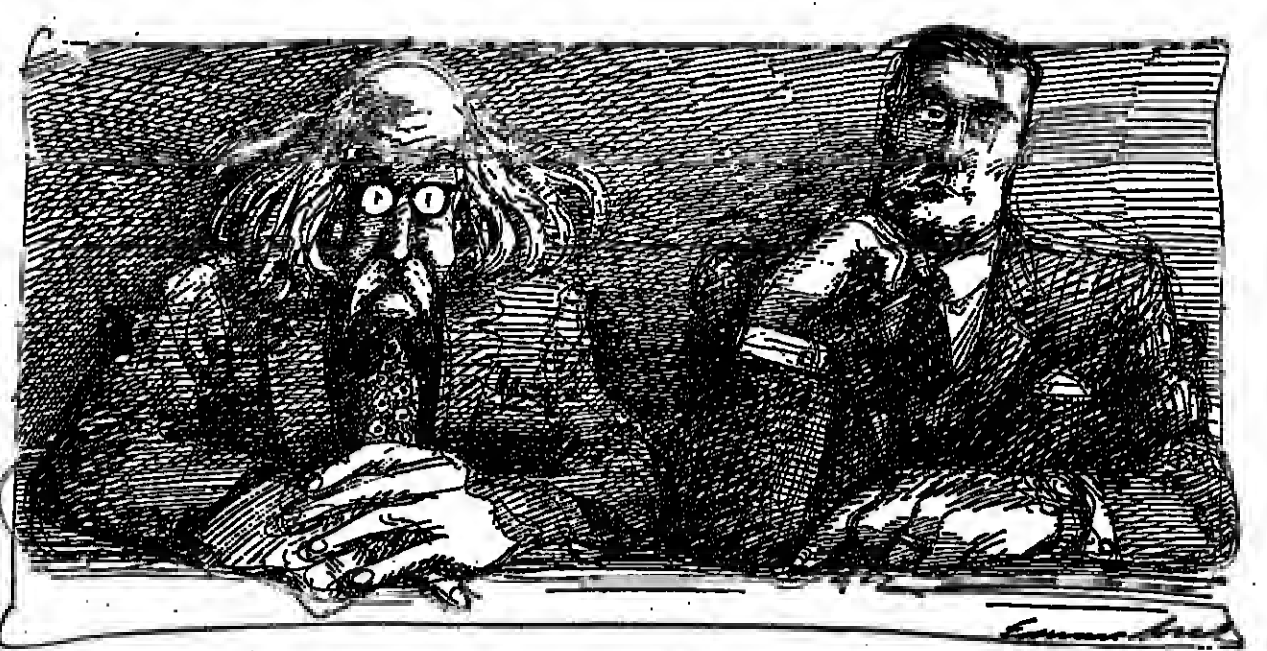
The Group's net 1972 profit of Dfl. 48.6 mln exceeds the 1971 profit by 66%. 82% of the profit is generated by the industrial activities, the remaining 18% by shipping.

Some key figures from the recently published annual report 1972:

- the Group's turnover in 1972 was Dfl. 1029 mln
- at the end of 1972 the equity amounted to Dfl. 376 mln
- investments and acquisitions: Dfl. 160 mln
- the cash flow was Dfl. 90, the net profit Dfl. 48.60 per share of Dfl. 100;
- at the end of 1972 the cash resources exceeded Dfl. 100 mln.

Copies of the Annual Report 1972 may be obtained from:

Thyssen-Bornemisza Group nv
1, Prof. E.M. Meijerslaan, Amstelveen, HOLLAND
Tf: 20-456151.



Which one will get the loan?

Before you offer an opinion on that, think about something for a minute.

Once upon a time, there was an Italian named Christopher Columbus who thought the world was round. And the world laughed.

There was an American, Thomas Edison, who had the equally ridiculous notion that you could get light from a skinny little filament burning in a vacuum. And a Scotchman, named Alexander Graham Bell, who harbored the outrageous belief that you could transmit the human voice through a wire.

All these men had one thing in common. An idea that was hard for people to accept because it was ahead of its time.

At Marine Midland, we think about that a lot. And that's why, when someone comes to us with a proposition, even a proposition that's out of the ordinary, we always try to look at it very carefully. And that means never going by appearance alone. But looking beneath the surface of an idea to determine what kind of potential it really has. (You'd be surprised how many great investments we've found that way.)

So, coming back to our original question, maybe the man on the right will get the loan. Or maybe the man on the left. Or maybe both of them.

The point is, we won't make up our minds until we've seen the ideas.

Main Office: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015. Branches: London, 5 Lothbury; Paris 17 Place Vendôme; Nassau, Bahamas. Representative Offices: Bogota, Buenos Aires, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Madrid, Mexico City, Panama City, Rome, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo. Merchant Bank: International Marine Banking Co., Ltd., 40 Basinghall St., London. Cable: Marmidbank. Member FDIC.



We're becoming a big international bank by not acting like one.



If you bank with the Midland, you're in business in Europe.

The idea is, start in Britain and work your way around to the rest of the Continent.

Which is not a new idea, but now that Britain is in the Common Market, it's a better one.

Particularly if you consider it from the point of view of your European banking requirements.

Midland Bank can handle everything for you.

EBIC. The other European Economic Community.

Midland a great British bank is also part of European Banks International (EBIC), a group of 7 of the great banks of Europe with almost 9,000 branches.

So when you start to do business in Europe you won't have to go through the tortuous discussions and the usual yards of red tape that are normally required to make arrangements with different banks in different countries.

Together Midland and EBIC act like one bank. At a moment's notice you'll be able to arrange complete full service banking facilities on a local basis at any one of the branches of the EBIC Banks.

Fast money.

It also gives you a means of moving money around at the speed of a telex machine.

Arrange the money through any branch of the Midland in Britain and it can be made

available for you to draw on immediately wherever you want it in Europe.

The Midland in Britain.

In Britain, Midland Bank Group is as powerful a banking group as you can get.

Wherever you are you can expect to find us in the neighbourhood because with over 3,400 branches in the United Kingdom there are very few neighbourhoods we aren't in.

And the branch near you won't be just a handy place to cash a cheque in.

In fact, your Midland Branch will offer you a range of financial services you wouldn't ordinarily expect to get from a bank because Midland Bank provides much more than ordinary bank services.

For instance we are a finance company, a leasing company, a factoring company, a merchant bank and a world famous travel agency. (Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.)

And because of this diverse range of business interests you'll find us a lot more flexible over things that involve money than a bank that's just a bank.

The things we do for business.

For a start if what you want is some capital to work with, we'll lend you a hand on a short, medium or long term basis.

If you have to acquire some capital equipment and you want to get more for your money, you'll be interested to know that we can arrange for you to lease anything from office equipment to an

executive jet.

If you're a little concerned about cash flow and the problems of extending credit in a country you've never done business in before, don't worry.

We can offer factoring and invoice discount facilities as well as provide you with credit insurance and give you status reports on any company in the country.

If you're setting up with a view to going public in the future you can keep it private because you won't have to go outside the Midland Group to arrange it.

We can handle your share issue, advise you on mergers and takeovers and offer you the full range of merchant bank services.

Once you're operating in Britain and before you spread out to the rest of Europe we'll give you economic assessments of countries, reviews of markets and commodities, advice on methods of payment and access to a special trade register containing thousands of our company contacts in every branch of trade and industry.

To sum up, before you make a move anywhere in Europe we suggest you do one thing now - get in touch with us.



Midland Bank

A GREAT BRITISH BANK
meets any financial need... anywhere

We'd like to send you a 32 page booklet that in general terms tells you all you need to know about setting up in Britain.
To get your copy write to Mr. F. O. Dunphy, Midland Bank, Room 50, 50 Gracechurch Street, London EC3P 2BN, England.

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دولت، مالیات

هذه اعمته الاصل

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
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50%	43%	34%	34%	34%	10	21	31	46	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	24%	18%	21%												

73.50, Sept.	73.50, Oct.	Da.	2.75%	2.83%	2.75%	2.83%	2.73
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ADVERTISEMENT
June 4, 1907

(d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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Most Actives—New York
June 4, 1973

ult Paper	124,000	11 1/2	-
ult Oil	709,700	22 3/4	-
ult T&T w/	109,000	5 1/2	-

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	Open	High	Low	Close	
Ind	£39.60	894.42	880.72	885.97	— 8
Trn	160.86	162.33	157.54	159.35	— 2

Standard & Poor's
- High Low Close N

Industrials	714.17	713.34	715.65	1
Railroads	34.23	33.17	33.61	-
Utilities	103.98	102.71	103.46	-
Stocks	103.98	102.73	102.97	-

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N
Composite	54.20	54.26	54.28	-
Australia	57.66	59.40	59.52	-
Japan	73.74	73.74	73.66	-
Integration	37.38	37.29	37.30	-
France	42.27	41.75	41.75	-

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sales	%Sh
June 2	230,334	350,077	6,511	0.5
June 51	222,494	372,165	1,041	0.5
June 22	262,494	325,020	6,111	0.5
June 29	267,243	331,752	6,111	0.5
June 23	372,243	333,243	7,111	0.5

These totals are included in the totals figures.

NEW NIGHTS-3

Addressing	Gard Delv	Paper Cn
Aetna Lif pf	Gen Am; Inv	Pasto Inc
Alhman HF	Gen Banc	Peabody Rail
Alm Ind	Gen Cnle	Rego Cent

[illegible]

Sarnett Mtg	HseF 3.37pt	Richmond Op
Bearings	Howrd John	Richmond w
Beckman	Nunt Chem	Ridder Pub

Benefit Cp	III Centind	Sawney Orr
Blue Ball	IIICent pf	StJoe Min
Bobbie Brks	III Tool	StPaul Sec

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Trane Co	Meredith Cp	Thorn Betts
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Daylin Inc	Mesta Mach	Tray Acaps
Delta AirL	Microdot	Twent Cent
Electric Int	Mid'id Ross	UMC Ind

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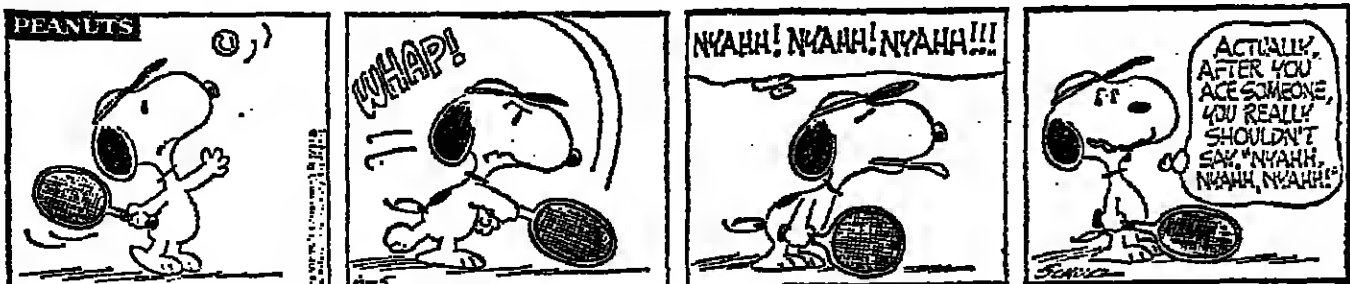
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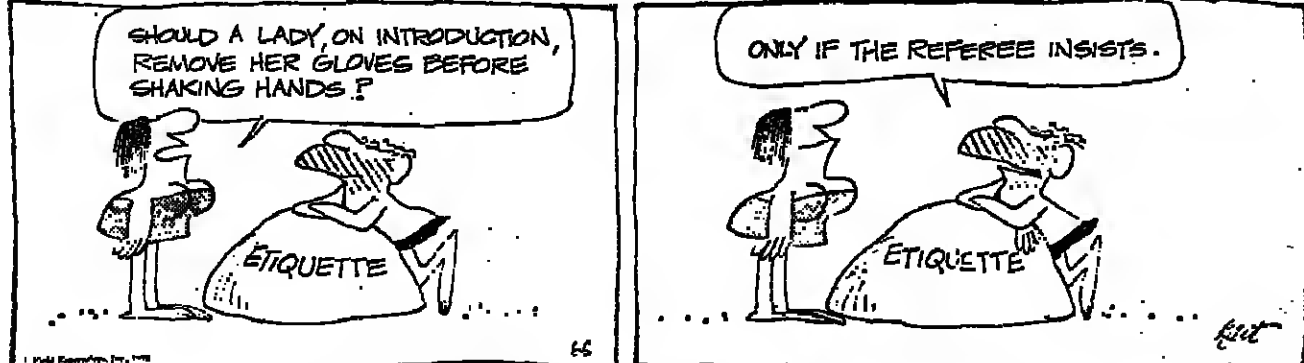
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Düsseldorf and Münster, West Germany

PEANUTS



B. C.



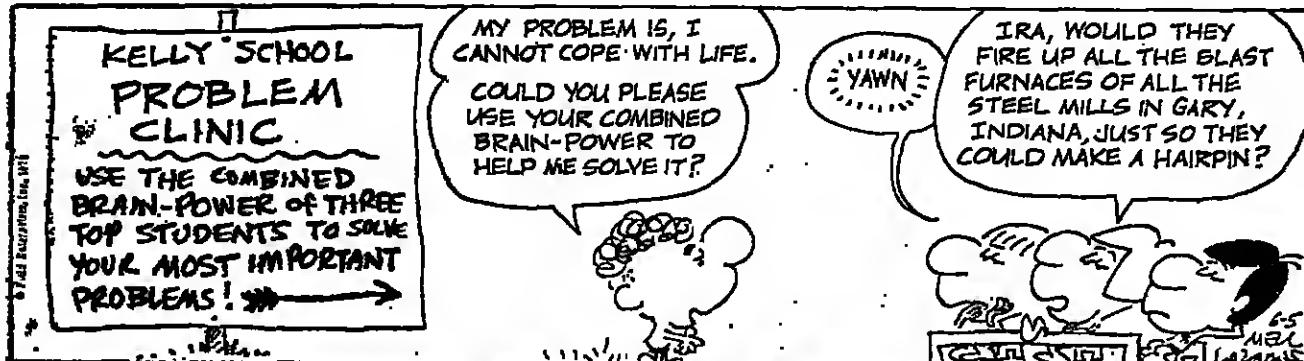
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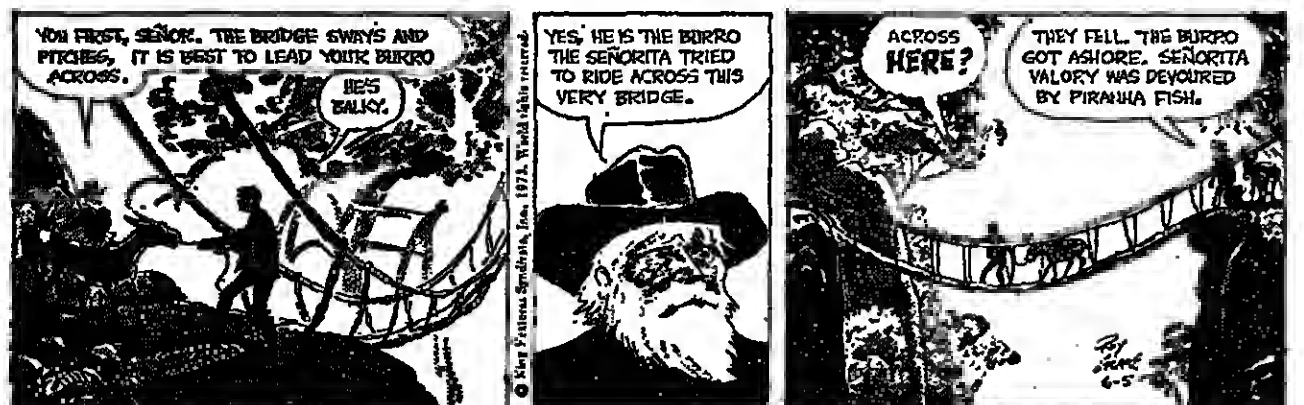
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



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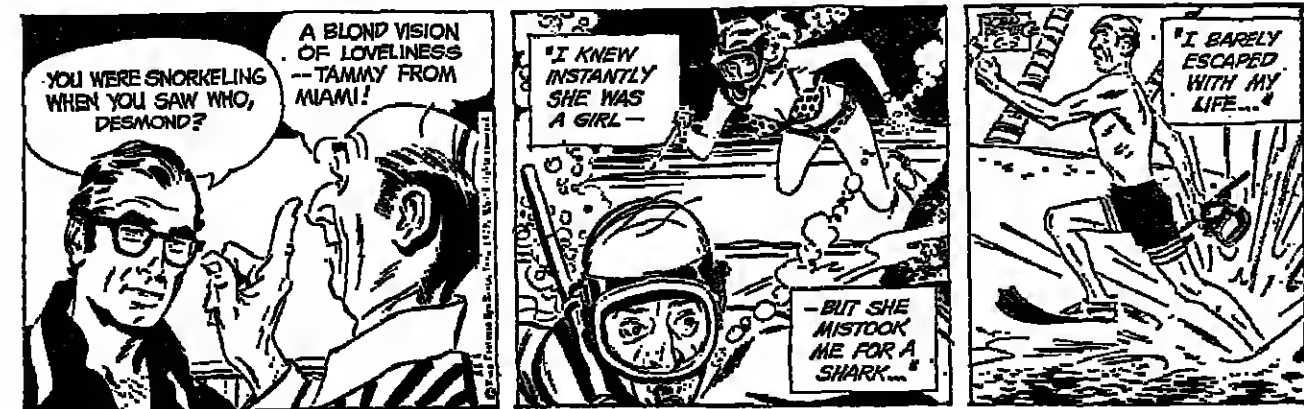
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The 1973 Bermuda Bowl ended last week in one of the easiest victories the Italian bridge team has had in a world championship. At one point the Italians led by 217 points, but this dropped to 128 points largely because of a careless final 16 deals that the Aces from Dallas won 80 to 3. The Italian bridge was of a high standard on the first day, but both teams played somewhat casually on the second day when the result was not in doubt.

In the qualifying play for the finals, a conventional opening bid had served the United States team well in its match against the Aces. John Swanson of Los Angeles opened the East hand with two diamonds in the second seat, using the Flannery convention.

This showed an opening bid including four spades and five hearts, a hand that is very difficult to bid in standard methods.

Bob Wolff for the Aces made a normal over-call of two spades with the South hand, although he knew that there was a four-card spade holding on his right.

NORTH (D)
♠ 6
♥ K54
♦ KQ43
♣ 8742

WEST
♠ J53
♥ J
♦ J10982
♣ KQ63

EAST
♠ 8842
♥ AQ1093
♦ A76
♣ 3

SOUTH
♠ AQ107
♥ 8762
♦ 5
♣ A105

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
Pass 2♦ 2♠ Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart jack.

Swanson's partner, Paul Soloway, also of Los Angeles, made a well-judged double as West.

The opening lead was the heart jack, and East had a problem when South played low from dummy. As the cards lie, the most effective defense would have been to overtake with the queen and continue hearts, but that could have been an error if West had held a doubleton, since it would have used up one of West's trumps unnecessarily.

The heart jack was allowed to win, and West shifted to the diamond jack. Wolff now made a fine play by playing low from dummy—he had no wish to see East win that trick and play hearts. So West won another trick with a red jack, and he continued diamonds. Now South covered with the queen and ruffed East's ace.

The fall of the spade jack was gratifying for the declarer when he led trumps, and he was able to play all four rounds. In the process he discarded a diamond and two clubs in the dummy. Next he led the club ten, and Soloway stepped in with the queen and knocked out the diamond winner in dummy. The declarer made the club ace, giving him seven tricks for down one.

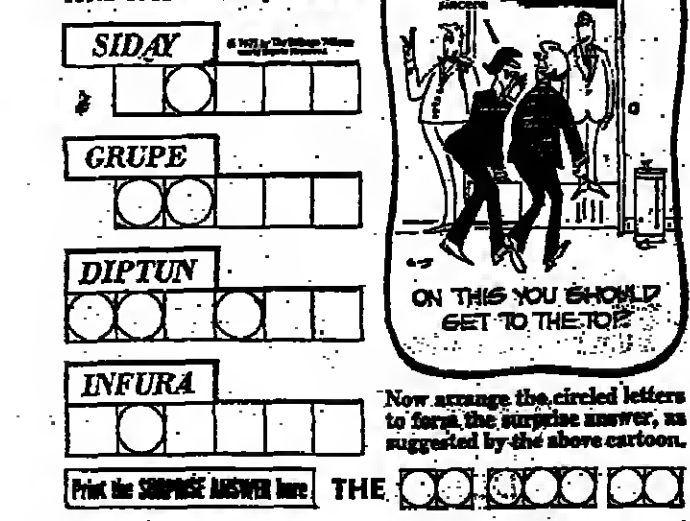
Solution to Previous Puzzle
ACROSS
1. MOROS
2. ABILE
3. LITIER
4. DIAM
5. ROIL
6. TIRIA
7. MENA
8. TARIUS
9. GERNY
10. ARADO
11. SPACELER
12. DETAIL
13. OMAHA
14. D
15. OLIMPIAD
16. D
17. FATE
18. IDOLA
19. ADLER
20. ISH
21. IMPROINT
22. EDD
23. STETIS
24. ENNA
25. ASAP
26. COME
27. ANDGETTIT
28. ANBIA
29. ROMANUS
30. DISSIDIO
31. MARDIA
32. UNTILL
33. CILINDRA
34. SMELL
35. IDOLA
36. LENS
37. KOREIA
38. SWAP
39. SIF

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here. THE (Answers tomorrow)
Saturday's Jumble: GROWN, HABIT, PARODY, IMPUGN
Answer: What the kangaroo's mate does—HOPPING MAD.

BOOKS

BRIGHT BOOK OF LIFE
American Novelists and Story Tellers
from Hemingway to Mailer

By Alfred Kazin. 334 pp.
Atlantic Monthly Press Book—Little, Brown, \$8.45

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE function of the contemporary hero is to cancel the affirmations and to keep the setting of what once made him feel like a God. I found this one of the more interesting examples of Alfred Kazin's style in "Bright Book of Life." The sentence itself has a heroic sweep; it is full of heuristic excitement. I felt a thrill of largeness, luxuriated in the vista offered to me. Yet I had an uneasy—not quite nagging—recollection because I sensed instinctively that the statement is too broad: Not all contemporary heroes can have the same function. Nor am I sure that they always cancel the affirmations (which affirmations, exactly?) or keep the setting. And isn't "feel like a God" overreaching just a bit?

In a way, it doesn't matter that all is not quite right with that sentence. It is a grand sentence. And it's close enough to the truth to enable the more adventurous among us to leap across. I certainly wouldn't expect a man to write about American fiction from 1940 to the present without becoming intoxicated to a degree, without occasionally succumbing to hyperbole.

I was pleased to discover that Mr. Kazin is not in the least parochial—as so many big-city intellectuals seem to be. A cosmopolitan Jewish liberal who grew up in Brooklyn, he shows a remarkable empathy for a writer like Faulkner, who, on the surface at least, is everything the author himself is not; a southerner, a traditionalist, and "the last countryman in America." While I would have expected a politically oriented critic like the author to be primarily concerned with the present and the future, he surprised and charmed me with this: "Man's immortality, if he can be said to have one at all, reaches into the past, not into the future. It lies in a candid sense of history, not in the hope offered by orthodox Christianity." As an extension of this idea, he adds that "the South has produced writers as the Dark Ages produced saints."

Of Carson McCullers and Flannery O'Connor, two more Southern writers, Mr. Kazin shrewdly points out "the strongest character in their work is 'nemesias, some primal wrongness...'"

In Miss O'Connor's work "the drama is made up of the short distance between the first intimation of conflict and the catastrophe."

I found this idea provocative too: "Faulkner ceased to be an influence on Southern novelists when the South at last had its own worldliness to satirize."

Though we do not really need another essay on Hemingway, there is a good one in the book. It includes this deft line: "The desired clarity of the Lost Generation can now be seen as the last example of the pure tragic sense in our literature." This last for clarity resulted in literature's

being taught "as the St. all wisdom to people who lieved that criticism counter culture." Mr. Kaz the late Randall Jarrell that, during this "age leism... certain married depended on a favorite critic as they would I vended on a liberal cle I didn't feel that "Bst of Life" added much t already know: Mailer—whose definer Hamlet said, suffers no in our time—or Jame who is not a rich ad speculation. Mr. Kazn about John Cheever, when he describes his w trying out of freedom shape of the culture, "the anecdote of a t crisis" rather than "the son of an actual de thought this remark telling too: "My depre about Cheever is that velous brightness is an cheer himself up."

Mr. Kazin's chapter Absurd as a Contempra begins brilliantly with sertation that the fee "meaningless-ness" that lines the Absurd is "a class state of mind, a t fatigue, that repres sometimes frolicsome dea of intellectuals who great place for their. I can un though, why he chose t. Ralph Ellison in this; and I found his reading visible Man" disappoint row. He said, for exar, the book is "founde on eloquence as rede through art and as an brushed minorit nate the same chapter i s me that Mr. Kazin mates Donald Barthel overstates Thomas "The key to Pynchon's I dizzying narratives is the some hypothesis that is to him but undiscosabl I feel the author's comm late Lenny Bruce, "his rage as a rebel too con the times"—perfectly for me the pretenti some of the Absurd w goes on to praise.

While I felt that M had straitjacketed Sau in morality and John U style, his essay on Nabok me as quite indulgent, goes so far as to nolic lect in sentences lit "Time is the open reali senses, space the deceptic a misinterpretation." M is what I would call a philie. He's in love w but though he generous that love with us, I t. I feel a certain nee to be ungratefu all just a bit too platoo Mr. Kazin's approach, tends to become a for I keep hoping to experie o garden of delights.

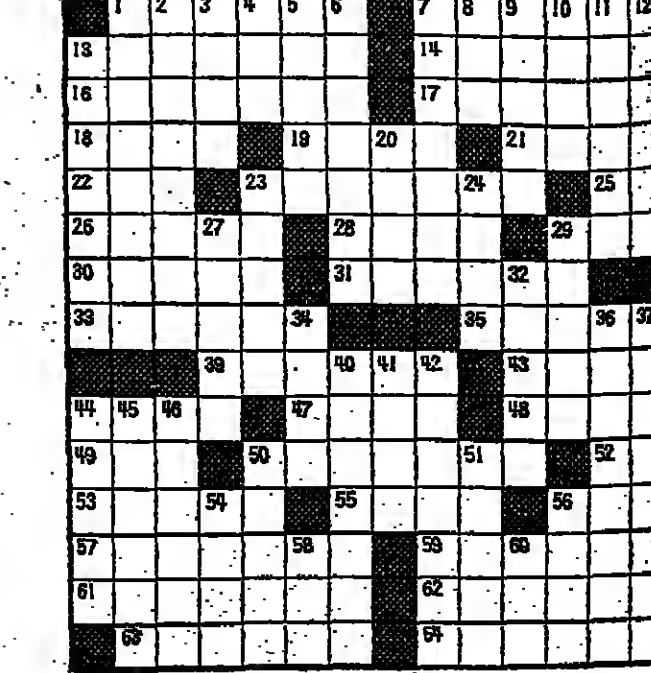
Anatole Broyard is a Times staff book reviewe

CROSSWORD

By Wil

ACROSS
1 Governing body
7 Sagittarius
13 balls
14 Originated
16 Contest joiner
17 Run-of-the-mill
18 Laugh
19 Abound
21 Croix de Guerre, e.g.
23 Gobbiel
25 Composite picture
26 High note
28 Italian actress—Monica
29 Tom Mix's horse
30 Playing card
31 French spa
32 Dinner course
33 Class above
35 Victoria's father-in-law
36 Coached
43 Name for a dog
44 "By George, I got it."
47 Memory, for one

DOWN
48 Papal vestment
49 Thrice: Prefix
50 Four—(captain)
52 Dutch river
53 Kind of mink
55 Matinee
56 Evade
57 Siena resident
59 Arranged in progression
61 Church sacrament
62 Warded off
63 Hair dyes
64 Gave news on the q. t.
1 Affording a cure
2 Appreciative of beauty
3 Tiber tributary
4 Weak—cat
5 TV Indian
6—cordials
7 Inflexible
8 Warm up the engine
9—de cacao
10 Take on
11 Shirking one



ملکات العرب

Art Buchwald

Watergate Day

WASHINGTON—In just a few days, on June 17, the United States will celebrate the first anniversary of the break-in at the Watergate. A group of patriotic citizens under the leadership of a friend of mine, Julian Stein, are urging President Nixon to declare it a national holiday.

He told me, "The one thing England has that we don't is Guy Fawkes Day. For more than 365 years, the British have indulged in all sorts of shenanigans in memory of the man who tried to blow up Parliament in the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. Among other things, they burn Guy Fawkes in effigy, make huge bonfires and set off fire crackers. In further commemoration of the plot, a formal and ritualistic search of the vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament is made each year at the opening of their sessions."

"We think that June 17 should be duly celebrated in this country as 'Watergate Day.'"

"It sounds great," I said. "What would people do to observe it?"

"On 'Watergate Day' Americans would memorialize this historic event by tapping other people's doors, tapping telephones, spying on their neighbors, using eavesdroppers, wearing red wigs and making inoperative statements."

"You mean people could lie to each other?" I asked.

"Of course. Parents would not

have to tell the truth to their children, bosses would not have to level with their employees, and husbands would be permitted to make up stories to tell their wives."

"June 17 would be like April Fool's Day," I said.

"It would be much wilder. Any one breaking into a doctor's office would be granted immunity. People could raise money for phony causes, and only cash would be accepted as legal tender."

"Would you have parades?" I asked Mr. Stein.

"You bet you would. You would have plumbers' parades all over the country, honoring the plumbers in the White House who were supposed to turn off all the leaks."

"In Washington, the President would review CIA and FBI bands as they marched down Pennsylvania Avenue leading the loyal members of the Committee to Re-Elect the President."

"In the afternoon, the President would lay a wreath at the Watergate complex just under the window of the former headquarters of the Democratic National Committee."

"That would be nice," I said.

...

"In the evening, there would be a fireworks display in every town to remind us all of the fireworks the Watergate has caused in this country."

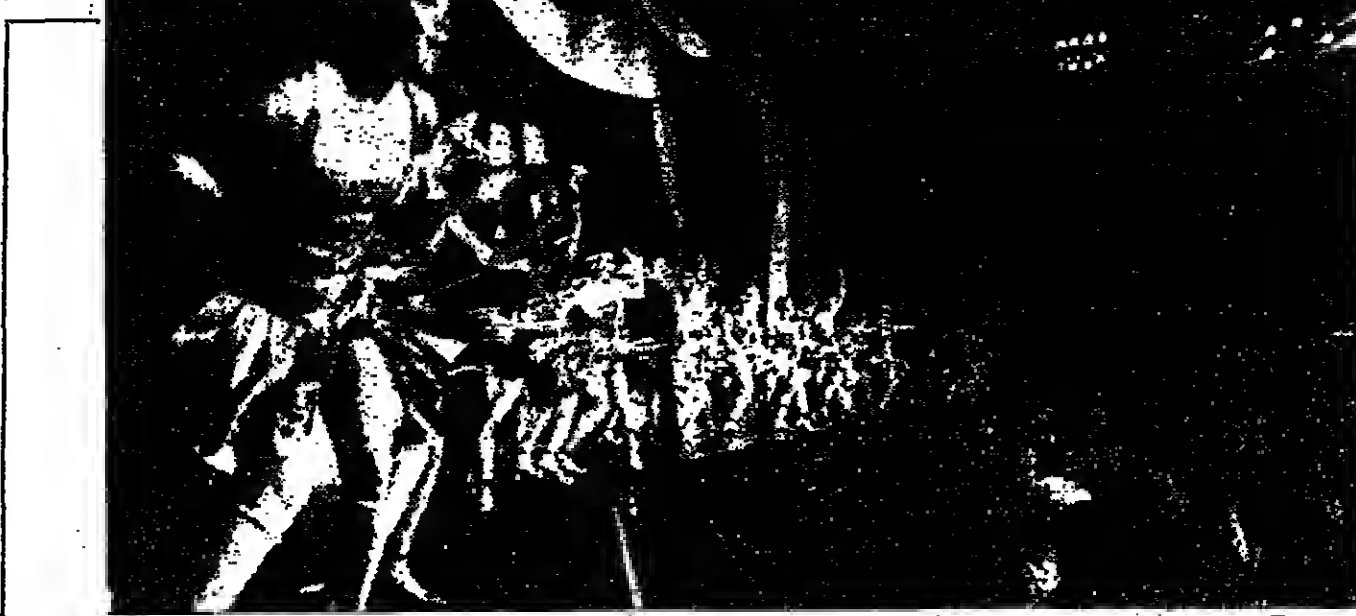
"I get chills just thinking about it," I admitted.

"If the President declares June 17 a national holiday you could have 'Watergate Day' sales in the department stores with giant savings on burglary tools, shredding machines and lie detectors. And grand juries would only have to work a half day."

"Of course," Mr. Stein added, "the churches would remain open for people who wanted to pray for their country."

"I don't see anything wrong with it," I said. "There's only one question. In England on Guy Fawkes Day they burn Guy Fawkes in effigy. Who would Americans burn in effigy on 'Watergate Day'?"

"We must have to wait until June 17, 1974, before we figure that one out."



The Milken Breakfast Show under way at the Waldorf.

There's No Business Like... Textiles

By Philip H. Dougherty

NEW YORK (NYT)—A large crowd began to gather in the foyer of the Waldorf-Astoria's Grand Ballroom before 8 a.m. last week, eager to be among the first to see the 20th annual Milken Breakfast Show, an original musical comedy that cost well over \$1 million to stage and that the public will never get to see.

Packed with Broadway talent and starring Gwen Verdon, Robert Morse, Gene Nelson and Billy de Wolfe, Deering Milken's fast-moving extravaganza of garments is intended only for the eyes and ears of some 25,000 department store and chain buyers who are now in town, stocking up for the fall.

The Milken show is an industrial show and probably the most lavish of its genre, with 64 performers on stage being assisted with their quick changes by 40 backstage dressers.

But it may be part of an art form that is declining in popularity. The industrial show has long been a way of life for manufacturers that try to stimulate either their own sales or selling by their distributors or dealers.



Show stars Gwen Verdon and Robert Morse.

The automobile industry in Detroit, once a great believer in its effectiveness, has recently shown less interest in industrial shows. And actor's Equity says that while industrial shows might once have supplied its members with some 1,500 jobs a year, the figure is closer to 800 now.

Milken's 1973 entry is, in

fact, a one-hour-and-13-minute live commercial not only for the textiles of Deering Milken, but also for the women's, men's and children's clothing manufacturers who use them.

This year, requests for invitations are running 25 percent ahead of last year's, and by the time the final curtain drops on

the 13th and last performance more than 26,000 people will have seen and heard credits for 451 different pieces of apparel.

And as David Merriek, the Broadway producer, looked on with Lincolnian solemnity from a box seat, the audience responded enthusiastically to an updated, frankly commercial version of the Faust story. Over the stage, moving lights carried the various Milken brand names.

Among the humorous highlights of the performance were when Dexter Bailey (Morse), the newly dead department store head, arrives in Hell, Diabolo (De Wolfe), complaining of the overcrowded conditions, observes: "It's like a holiday weekend at the Concord." And Nina (Gwen Verdon), a temptress in the employ of Diabolo, learning of Mr. Bailey's disinterest in sex, says, "He must be from the Harvard School of Business."

Most of the show tunes were familiar, with only the words being changed to protect the commercial nature of the venture—praises being sung to such fabrics as Aglon, Reptoire and Summakool.

PEOPLE: One Man's Problem: Spending \$100 Milli

Who is Stuart Holzman and why has he been buying \$13,000 motorboats in batches of three, putting a beautiful girl in each one, and scattering hundreds of dollar bills in his wake as he speeds away from the coast of Florida?

Well, it's a long story, but a shortened version follows. Holzman, 43, is an ex-bus driver who has lived in Fort Lauderdale since 1965. He inherited \$100 million from an uncle and his problem, according to the Miami Herald, is that there is "no way" he can spend it all. But Holzman is a determined man who drove a bus between New Brunswick, N. J., and New York City for 10 years in order to prove to his uncle that he could hold a steady job, and he keeps trying.

Last Thursday Holzman arrived at the Everglades Marina in Fort Lauderdale and, without identifying himself, asked Monroe Spodak, the proprietor, if he had a boat capable of carrying the 50 miles to Bimini in 50 minutes. The boat missed by four minutes in a trial run but Holzman returned the next day in a white Cadillac and swimming trunks and bought three of them anyway, with a stack of \$100 bills distributed to the girls he had brought along—putting one in each boat—and departed. Onlookers dived into the water and retrieved six of the C-notes that fluttered after him. "I haven't seen him nor his of them since," Spodak said, "but his money's okay."

That seems to be the consensus in and around Fort Lauderdale. Spodak, for charitable organizations, on his trail have reported a pledge from Holzman that he will top the biggest contribution made this week to the Big Brothers of America during a fund drive. "I want to do more to help children," he said.

Friends of Bobby Fischer are beginning to wonder, according to The New York Times, if the world chess champion will ever play again. Fischer has been in virtual seclusion since he won the title from Boris Spassky in Reykjavik last September. He has brushed off an offer of \$1.4 million from the International Hilton in Las Vegas for a rematch with Spassky—or any other opponent of his choice.

The Times says that after the Times met with Fischer retired to an apartment in Pasadena, Calif., home of the Worldwide Church



Bobby Fischer

of God. But there's a report that he ed toward the church though he is now "a Deaver with a man who he associated with the Before his match with Fischer had said that the Russian Communist defend his title two or three years if the price is right he has refused all offers. "Bobby doesn't r about money," described as "one source close to Fischer." It continued: "When he from Reykjavik, he he lion club in offer, an \$7 million or so pending, had to do was sign his various offers. He did this."

The Times adds, how Fischer has gone into "ment" before once for 1 and quotes another source saying that when he "gets strong enough he w But it also quotes an as saying that for the in his life Bobby is n abreast of current chess. He interprets this as "a

—SAMUEL JI

Daylight Time in

ROME, June 4 (A went on daylight saving time on Sept. 29, U Italian time will be ahead of Greenwich Me

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